

50.015

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

30.015

\*R

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1979

Established 1887



ated Cambodian orphans squat beside a rice bowl, on a hospital bed without a mattress in ang Spea. Their picture was taken by a Swiss journalist who visited Cambodia this month.

## S. Relief Convoys Drive Food to Cambodians at Thai Border

Kathleen Teltsch  
ED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 13 — Since late June, trucks loaded with food have been driving into a remote area in Thailand and delivering it to the hands of Cambodians who come across the border to collect it. The relief effort, carried out by U.S. Relief Services, is not a one-time operation, but the Rev. Charles H. Johnson, who planned it, felt free until now to talk about it.

A UN official with long experience in relief operations said the arrangement was "a little like putting out food for the hungry birds."

According to the Rev. Charles H. Johnson, the Cambodians who cross the border to the trucks are estimated to be about 100,000. He said that relief supplies worth \$400,000, was delivered within the last week.

A UN official with long experience in relief operations said the arrangement was "a little like putting out food for the hungry birds."

According to the Rev. Charles H. Johnson, the Cambodians who cross the border to the trucks are estimated to be about 100,000. He said that relief supplies worth \$400,000, was delivered within the last week.

## Cambodia Says Vietnam Intends Potential Withdrawal of Forces

From Agency Dispatches  
BANGKOK, Aug. 13 — Cambodia today said Vietnam would withdraw its forces as soon as they had been repatriated to the regime of Pol Pot, and as a threat from China was said to have passed.

A broadcast statement attributed to Cambodian President Heng Samrin said that an agreement had been reached between Cambodia and Vietnam. The date of the agreement was not given.

The statement added that the Cambodian government would ultimately leave Cambodia and pull out of the area in the past after defeat by the Vietnamese.

The statement said that the Cambodian government was deeply grateful to the Vietnamese Army and people for their help in the past.

## Tito Fights to Keep Nonaligned Neutral

By Louis B. Fleming  
ELGRADE, Aug. 13 — President Tito was on the pier at his favorite retreat, for a final farewell to a visiting Cuban delegation.

Albert Rene, president of the chieftains, was going home. Newswatch that the nation he leads a population of only 59,000 full honors were accorded to him.

It's a vote," a diplomat here said. And in Havana, the vote will count.

Marshal Tito, at 87, is engaged in a global lobbying mission to the nonaligned movement, helped found from what he perceives as a takeover by the Soviet Union.

The ultimate test will come the week in September when the summit conference of the nonaligned nations convenes in Havana under the chairmanship of Fidel Castro.

Castro's Argument  
The central question in Havana is the matter that preoccupies Marshal Tito, whether the document will preserve the concept of nonalignment as it has been or whether it will accept Cuban argument that the nonaligned have a "natural alliance with the Socialist community," shorthand for saying that they have a special relationship with Moscow.

Marshal Tito has made it clear that he wants the movement to remain free from blocs and ideologies.

There are 86 members of the nonaligned movement. Six more, including Nicaragua, are expected to receive approval in Havana.

As the last surviving founder of the movement, Marshal Tito appears to be dedicating most of his time to preparations for Havana. He plans to be there personally, and by all accounts he is in good shape for the encounter.

For the Yugoslav leader, it is a question of defending the legacy he started with the first nonaligned summit conference here in Belgrade 18 years ago. He has made three extensive trips abroad in recent months, to the Soviet Union, to Iraq, Syria, Kuwait and Jordan, and to Algeria, Libya and Malta.

In addition, he has dispatched Yugoslav officials to Southeast Asia and Africa. And he has received a constant stream of delegations.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



President Tito, who is gathering forces to keep nonaligned movement neutral when it convenes in Havana in September.

## Charges Brutality

## U.S. Sues Police In Philadelphia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — The Justice Department, in a sweeping civil rights lawsuit it filed today in Philadelphia district court, accused the police force of that city of engaging in systematic and widespread brutality.

The lawsuit, according to senior department officials, charges the police with violating the civil rights of virtually every racial and ethnic group in Philadelphia. The present complaint, Mr. O'Neill, has called abuse of citizens by police officers "a minuscule problem."

Panel's Criticism  
But a bipartisan subcommittee on crime of the Pennsylvania House blamed both men for "police lawlessness" that it said sometimes reached the point of "homicidal violence." And George Parry, head of the district attorney's police abuse unit, said last spring that the mayor and the commissioner "have let it be known to me and all that policemen who use deadly force will not be punished."

Since the start of Mr. Rizzo's term eight years ago, local newspapers have reported numerous allegations of brutality by police — of people being pulled from cars and beaten unconscious; of unarmed teenagers being shot in the back and killed as they fled police officers; of a man being shot and killed while handcuffed; of policemen being found guilty of criminal assault, then being cleared by the department and permitted to remain on active duty.

"I've been through this and I've walked this path many times," Mr. Rizzo said. "I feel a lot closer to this... because I served and came through the ranks of the greatest police department in the United States."

## Warns of Arms Race

## Moscow Sees Senate Approving SALT-2

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (NYT) — The Senate debate on the Soviet-U.S. arms treaty is not yet over, but the Kremlin leadership now believes the treaty will be ratified without unacceptable amendments this fall, judging by what Soviet insiders and the official press are saying.

Because the price of ratification is higher U.S. military spending, however, the Soviet attitude is nearly as aggressive as it would be if the treaty were being rejected. A major propaganda campaign against a new round in the arms race has begun, along with a concerted effort to drive a wedge between the United States and its European allies before the next arms negotiations get under way.

In the Soviet view, opponents of the treaty in the Senate debate so far have been unable to marshal convincing arguments against it. Probably because of this assessment, Soviet leaders have made no more warnings against Senate amendments since Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko did so and caused outrage in Washington at the end of June.

In private conversations, Soviet insiders now say their government would probably have no objection to "reservations" and "understandings" like those proposed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., to overcome all but hard-line opposition to the treaty.

Backfire Bomber  
One of these "reservations" would assert that Soviet commitments not to increase production of the Backfire bomber or give it intercontinental range should be just as legally binding as the treaty. Another would stipulate the same binding force for the 43 pages of "agreed statements and common understandings" that are appended to the text.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev made the commitment on the Backfire bomber personally during his talks with President Carter in Vienna in June, and both men signed the agreed statements and common understandings as well as the treaty. So of course they are binding, Soviet officials say.

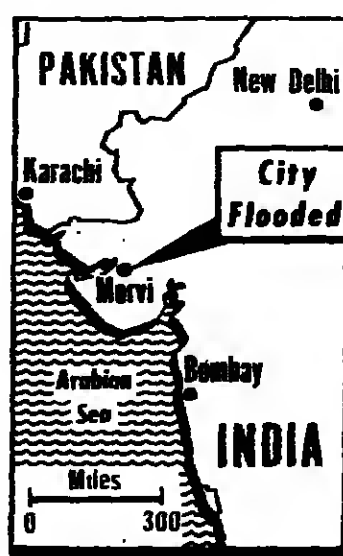
Two "understandings" proposed by Sen. Church and Javits would say explicitly that the treaty does not prevent the United States from helping allies modernize their conventional and nuclear forces, and that the treaty protocol restricting land- and sea-based cruise missiles could be extended beyond its Dec. 31, 1981, expiration only if two-thirds of the Senate consented.

Here again, Soviet informants in a position to know say that there could be no objection to transfer of new technologies to the allies, so long as the treaty article proscribing circumvention were not violated. As for extending the protocol, the expiration date is the expiration date, as Mr. Gromyko has told visiting U.S. senators on at least one occasion.

Some senators are still talking about more substantive changes. If such amendments are adopted, Soviet officials suggest privately, they would counter with their own demands — say, to include limits on U.S. missiles and planes in Europe. Although these are currently excluded from the treaty, but the Russians do not believe this will happen.

"Spirit" of Treaty  
While ratification of the treaty will avert the grave damage to East-West relations that rejection would cause, Senate approval coupled with an increase in military spending.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



## Rising Toll Feared in India Flood

From Agency Dispatches  
NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 — The death toll in Saturday's dam disaster in northwestern India was today estimated at between 1,000 and 10,000.

The Indian News Agency, reporting from the Gujarat state capital of Ahmedabad, 300 miles north of Bombay, quoted an official as saying that at least 500 to 1,000 people were feared to have died in the city of Morvi and a village situated downstream from the Machhu dam.

But the newspaper Indian Express put the casualty toll much higher.

Reports from our correspondent unofficially put the death toll at 5,000," the Express said. Another news agency, United News of India (UNI), said unofficial estimates put the toll as high as 10,000.

Newsmen who reached the flooded area by wading through shallow-deep water reported that Morvi, with a population of 60,000, "looks a ghost city" and is "stinking with decomposing bodies."

After 20.6 inches of rain fell in 24 hours, the monsoon-swollen Machhu River flowed over one dam and broke through another made of brick and earth, triggering a flash flood that cascaded as high as 18 feet, reports said.

A Morvi survivor told UNI that the water covered houses and then quickly receded.

"I rushed into my house only to find that the water-wall was following me," said Harjivandhai Patel, an engineering student. "I hastily collected my family members and climbed to the roof."

The water rapidly filled up to the ceiling level, he added.

Army troops searched for stranded inhabitants of nearby villages. A helicopter spotted some survivors clinging to trees near Malviya village where food packets were dropped.

Prime Minister Charan Singh sent Agriculture Minister Brahm Pershad to the scene and allocated the equivalent of \$94,000 for emergency relief measures.

Textile workers in Ahmedabad, the state capital and industrial center, announced they would work for free on Wednesday and donate their earnings to the state's flood relief fund.

Mr. Orjia announced this departure in Spanish foreign policy today on his return from Latin America. He had accompanied Premier Adolfo Suarez on a 10-day tour to Brazil, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic.

Both the premier and Mr. Orjia have repeatedly stated that the ruling Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) government would seek entry to NATO, despite the strong antipathy to the Atlantic alliance voiced by the Socialist and Communist opposition. At its national congress last October, the UCD party overwhelmingly voted in favor of NATO entry.

The Havana conference, due to start Aug. 28 with heads of state attending the final sessions during the first week of September, is expected to take a strong anti-U.S. line.

Observers believe that the original nonaligned neutralist policy has shifted toward an increasingly pro-Moscow stand. That, at least, was the trend at the previous conference in Havana, where Mr. Orjia was overthrown in a military coup.

The sources said that Mr. Orjia or the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Carlos Robles Figueroa, could be present at the meeting as invited guests. They stressed that attendance at Havana did not alter the NATO commitment and pointed out that Portugal, a NATO member, was present at the Sri Lanka conference and would send a delegation to Havana.

The conservative ABC newspaper, however, said that the decision to attend the Havana conference had caused dissent within the government and had apparently distressed U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

## Iran Militants March, Back Code on Press

From Agency Dispatches  
TEHRAN, Aug. 13 — Tens of thousands of Moslem militants brandishing knives and sticks demonstrated today in central Tehran to counter protests yesterday against press restrictions. The demonstrations yesterday were the biggest against the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Bursts of gunfire were heard today near Tehran University and in several other parts of the capital. They were believed to be revolutionary guards firing in the air to try to restore order.

The Moslem mobs today ransacked the Marxist Fedayeen guerrilla headquarters, a library and the school of law at Tehran University, and attacked the headquarters of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party and the pro-Moscow Tudeh (Communist) Party.

4 Injured  
Four members of the Fedayeen were reported injured; Fedayeen members fled the buildings and escaped on motorcycles. Militants shouting "Death to atheist communism" tore up files and films and burned books and documents in the parking lot outside the guerrilla headquarters, formerly the offices of the shah's SAVAK secret police. A raiders said that the attack was "in revenge for their march yesterday."

At the university, the Islamic zealots ran through the law school, tearing down posters and notices. Books were torn and strewn outside the nearby library.

The extremists also beat two women they thought had taken part in the march yesterday. About 50 militants pounced on the two women, who were not wearing the traditional veil. They were saved by a Moslem clergyman, who climbed over the shoulders of the militants and threw himself on the women.

"What sort of Moslems attack innocent women?" he yelled.

During the march yesterday, by an estimated 100,000 demonstrators, about 2,000 Khomeini supporters attacked the marchers with bricks and stones. As many as 300 persons were reported injured. A Western woman journalist was beaten and her audio equipment was taken by a group of men who chased her, shouting, "You filthy imperialist journalist."

A leader of the demonstration yesterday read a resolution outside Premier Mehdi Bazargan's office (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Says Young Met Accidentally With PLO Aide  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP) — Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, met last month with an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the State Department said today.

Spokesman Thomas Reston described it as an accidental meeting. He said Mr. Young exchanged "social amenities" for 15 minutes with Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO observer at the United Nations, and left as soon as it was convenient. Mr. Reston said it was not a negotiating session.

The meeting, on July 23 in New York, was at the home of Abdulla Yacoub Bishara, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the United Nations. At the time, the Security Council was considering proposals on Palestinian rights.

Mr. Bishara invited Mr. Young and his son, Andrew Jr., without telling the U.S. representative that Mr. Terzi would be present. Mr. Reston said. When he found Mr. Terzi, Mr. Reston said, Mr. Young behaved in accord with U.S. policy toward the PLO. That policy forecloses recognition of or negotiations with the PLO unless it accepts Israel's right to exist.

## Magnetic Tissue Found in Pigeons May Explain Navigational Ability

BOSTON, Aug. 13 (AP) — A tiny bit of iron-rich tissue found in the heads of pigeons may help explain how the birds find home, it was reported yesterday.

The pigeons studied had the same magnetic substance that has been found in bees, which also are known for their navigational abilities, scientists said.

The tissue was discovered by Prof. Charles Walcott, a biologist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, who has been working with pigeons in Lincoln, Mass. "I think this is a major step forward," Prof. Walcott said in an interview with the Boston Sunday Globe. "We now at least have some place to look."

"The main question, of course, and which we don't have any idea about, is whether this magnetic tissue has anything to do with the magnetic sensitivity the pigeons have. We can't prove that. But since nobody even had a clue about where to start before this, it seems like a likely place to start," he said.

Experiments indicate pigeons use the earth's magnetic field for navigation, although on clear days, they apparently use the sun instead.

Prof. Walcott said the tissue he found is highly magnetic and less than one-square millimeter in size. It is outside the brain near the back of the birds' eye sockets. He said it is served by nerve endings, but he does not yet know whether it is involved in the birds' directional system.

He said the tissue is believed to contain magnetite, a highly magnetic mineral often called lodestone, which has also been found in honey bees.

The Sunday Globe quoted Cornell University bird navigation specialist Melvin Kronenberg as saying of the discovery: "It's the first magnetic thing ever found in a bird. Whether it's important is not known yet, but it will be important if we find it's part of the nervous system."

## Despite Pledge to Seek NATO Entry

## Spain to Attend Nonaligned Conference

By Tom Burns  
MADRID, Aug. 13 (WP) — Spain — which has pledged to seek entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — has announced that it will be present for the first time at a nonaligned nations conference. The government, according to Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, will send an observer to the conference, which is due to start in Havana in two weeks.

Mr. Oreja announced this departure in Spanish foreign policy today on his return from Latin America. He had accompanied Premier Adolfo Suarez on a 10-day tour to Brazil, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic.

Both the premier and Mr. Oreja have repeatedly stated that the ruling Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) government would seek entry to NATO, despite the strong antipathy to the Atlantic alliance voiced by the Socialist and Communist opposition. At its national congress last October, the UCD party overwhelmingly voted in favor of NATO entry.

The Havana conference, due to start Aug. 28 with heads of state attending the final sessions during the first week of September, is expected to take a strong anti-U.S. line.

Observers believe that the original nonaligned neutralist policy has shifted toward an increasingly pro-Moscow stand. That, at least, was the trend at the previous conference in Havana, where Mr. Orjia was overthrown in a military coup.

The sources said that Mr. Orjia or the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Carlos Robles Figueroa, could be present at the meeting as invited guests. They stressed that attendance at Havana did not alter the NATO commitment and pointed out that Portugal, a NATO member, was present at the Sri Lanka conference and would send a delegation to Havana.

The conservative ABC newspaper, however, said that the decision to attend the Havana conference had caused dissent within the government and had apparently distressed U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

7 Nations to Hold Paris Energy Summit  
TOKYO, Aug. 13 (UPI) — A seven-nation energy meeting will be held in Paris in late September to find ways of curbing energy consumption and finding alternative sources of energy, government sources said today.

The sources said the meeting has been proposed by France and that the seven industrial nations who took part in the Tokyo summit will review progress they have made since late June. The seven are the United States, Canada, France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, and Japan.



## Shot in Legs, Back

## Iraqi Envoy to Beirut Hurt As Gunmen Ambush Auto

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (UPI) — The Iraqi ambassador to Lebanon, Abdel Hussein Muslem, was wounded today when unidentified men fired at his car with a machine gun as he drove up to his embassy on Beirut's seaside highway.

Beirut's state-owned radio said that Mr. Muslem, his driver and his bodyguard were wounded in the ambush, 100 yards from the embassy.

## Moscow Sees Ratification

(Continued from Page 1)

ing would be "counter to the spirit of the treaty," a Soviet insider said. The Carter administration has proposed stationing in Europe 200 to 600 medium-range, nuclear-tipped ballistic and Cruise missiles capable of reaching Soviet targets, to counter the nuclear threat of SS-20 medium-range missiles recently deployed in the western Soviet Union. This proposal, has already sparked opposition and debate in West Germany, where most of the missiles would be stationed. The Russians have begun moving to exploit this.

Nikolai Potugolov, an official of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee staff, called on Europeans in a newspaper article last week to oppose the U.S. plans. In his analysis, the Soviet Union had been forced to build up "medium-range" systems in its defensive potential — the SS-20s — only because the Americans refused to include their nuclear bombers and missiles in Europe in earlier strategic negotiations. Europe, he warned, was being made into an American nuclear hostage.

The United States and the Soviet Union agreed in Vienna that the next round of arms talks would have to include the Europeans as well as the two superpowers. A third arms treaty, both sides agreed, should be negotiated well before the expiration date of the one now being debated — Dec. 31, 1985.

The treaty and the debate over it in the United States have changed the point of departure for these future talks, however. The last talks began in an atmosphere of euphoria after the 1972 Brezhnev-Nixon summit and the signature of the first arms limitation treaty. This time, distrust and suspicion have set in before the talks begin.

er article last week to oppose the American plans. In his analysis

## Turkish-U.S. Talks

ANKARA, Aug. 13 (Reuters) — After a six-week break, Turkey and the United States resumed talks on Friday on the future of U.S. military bases in Turkey. U.S. Embassy sources said today.

A provisional one-year agreement on the bases, which could be used to check whether the Soviet Union respects the terms of SALT-2, will expire on Oct. 9.

Mr. Muslem was shot in the back and legs. Beirut radio said that the gunmen fired a rocket-propelled grenade at Mr. Muslem's car as it approached the Iraqi Embassy building. Then they riddled the car with machine-gun fire, the radio said.

Mr. Muslem, in his late 30s, had been named ambassador this year.

## Immediate Probe

Police and security officials began an immediate investigation into the shooting, which came less than 24 hours after a vehement verbal attack against the Iraqi regime by a senior aide to Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader.

Abu Saleh, who is generally believed to represent the left wing in the el-Fatah guerrilla group, blamed Iraq for the killing of a Palestinian journalist in Beirut 40 days ago.

Mr. Saleh also criticized the Baghdad regime for the execution earlier this month of 21 top Iraqi government and Baath Party officials.

"They [the Iraqis] murdered many of their own comrades," Mr. Saleh said at a rally in Beirut yesterday. "We condemn these killings because we in the Palestinian revolution appreciate the value of human life. By killing their own comrades, they are actually killing the independence of their country."

## Carter Demands Explanation of Food Price Rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)

President Carter told food industry executives today that he was particularly disturbed that grocery store prices have climbed rapidly while farm prices are dropping.

The president summoned to the White House the managers of some of the nation's leading food chains and told them he expected an explanation of the increased prices.

The meeting was the first semi-public session in recent months in which Mr. Carter has placed himself at the center of the administration's effort to tackle inflation, and he made clear to the food middlemen and retailers that he was concerned about the cost of food.

Food prices are a potentially volatile political issue, with farmers facing falling prices while consumers are being charged increasingly higher costs.

Mr. Carter said the difference between the prices paid to farmers and the cost of food in supermarkets had in some cases reached an extraordinary level.

## COMING IN SEPTEMBER

## International Education

a special report by the International Herald Tribune

For advertising information contact:

Françoise Clément  
International Herald Tribune  
181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle  
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine  
France  
Tel.: 747.12.65, Telex: 612 832  
or your local IHT representative.

**Herald Tribune**  
The international essential.



Tens of thousands of demonstrators march in Tehran Monday to support the government's closing of a newspaper in the capital.

## Militants March in Iran, Back Restrictions on Press

(Continued from Page 1)

condemning the press code, which prohibits publication of criticism of Ayatollah Khomeini and his Islamic leadership. The protesters also denounced the closing last Tuesday of the newspaper Avandegan and demanded the release of its staff members who were arrested. The chief Islamic prosecutor closed the paper after accusing it of taking a "continuous critical line" against the revolution.

There was a report today that a warrant is being put out for the arrest of leading human-rights activist and lawyer, Hedayat Matine-Dafary, whose National Democratic Front organized yesterday's march. Mr. Matine-Dafary is a grandson of the late nationalist Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh.

Meanwhile, the regime today issued a 14-article code that makes formal earlier pronouncements that foreign correspondents will be subject to stringent press rules and will be subject to expulsion if these rules are violated. Two reporters from the United States already have been expelled for what the government considered dissonant reporting.

The Ministry of National Guidance said that foreign journalists will be "held responsible for any article that is against the Islamic revolution in Iran and the government and the people of Iran, published in their publications," and "will be liable for prosecution."

If articles biased against Iran or against the laws and regulations of Iran are carried by the foreign mass media, the reporter or representative of the offending publication will be warned for the first offense, and if the same offense is repeated again, the reporter will be deported and his press card will be canceled," the regulations state.

Foreign correspondents will only be permitted to have interviews and meetings with Iranian officials "in the presence of guides provided by the Ministry of National Guidance" or special representatives approved by the ministry. Government officials are prohibited from giving interviews to foreign journalists who do not have ministry press cards "which will be valid for three months." New arrivals will have to sign a document that states they will report only the truth and will not fabricate news or rumors.

In other developments today:

- Interior Minister Hashem Sabaghiann announced that the newly elected national assembly that will draw up a new Iranian constitution will convene next Sunday.

- A firing squad executed the former police chief of the southern port of Khorramshahr, Col. Mohammed Hadi Ahmadi, after a revolutionary court convicted him.

- A firing squad executed the former police chief of the southern port of Khorramshahr, Col. Mohammed Hadi Ahmadi, after a revolutionary court convicted him.

## Navy Pilot Dies In U.S. Crash

RIDGECREST, Calif., Aug. 13 (UPI) — The pilot of a Navy F-8 jet fighter crashed to his death today as he steered his diving plane clear of a school and a housing development, witnesses said.

Witnesses said the plane swooped past the school where summer classes were under way. After passing the school at an altitude of about 50 feet, the pilot, Lt. Cmdr. Theodore Falter, 36, of Miami, veered the aircraft away from a housing development and crashed in the desert about 250 feet from the nearest home.

Witnesses said Cmdr. Falter "blew" the canopy in preparation to eject, but he apparently decided to stay with the plane to guide it away from the school and other occupied buildings. Cmdr. Falter lived with his wife and two children.

The UDA, which boasts it can field 10,000 men, issued the warning following a storm of Protestant anger at the army's decision not to react to the IRA's show of strength yesterday, when IRA gunmen openly paraded in Belfast in opposition to British rule.

The UDA was formed seven years ago to combat IRA guerrillas but it abandoned military action three years ago to concentrate on a political campaign.

The IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and reunite the Protestant-dominated province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic. Ulster's Protestant majority wants to remain under the British crown.

The march was in response to one yesterday in Tehran in which 100,000 protested the regime's new press restrictions.

## Fearing a Soviet Takeover

A spokesman for the Central Revolutionary Committee of Tehran said Monday that Haj Mashaallah, the leader of the militia, had been charged with receiving kickbacks from Iranians who bought "cheap" cars abandoned by Americans inside the compound.

Western sources had said yesterday that the militia men had been suspected of stealing liquor from the embassy and selling it on the black market.

The revolutionary committee spokesman said that Mr. Mashaallah had been allowed to remain free upon personal guarantees of guards, and that his case will be taken up soon by the prosecutor general.

## Tito Fights to Keep Nonaligned Neutral

Guantanamo Base on part of the island, forced to be totally dependent on the Soviet Union, almost required at least to give up service to the Soviet position.

Some dissatisfied. Still, some of the nonaligned countries remain dissatisfied with the rules governing the way the conference is to reach its decisions by consensus.

"There is real concern about the possibility of manipulation of the conference by the Cubans, who will be presiding," a diplomat said. If nonaligned moderates were satisfied with the Colombo decisions last month, the United States

## Relief Trucks Drive Food To Cambodians at Border

(Continued from Page 1)

ducted entirely on the Thai side of the border. The Rev. Charles said that he had "overwhelming cooperation from the Buddhist authorities and population. He underscored that the operation's sole aim was to get food to the starving, indicating that the relief workers were not inquiring into the political loyalties of the persons they helped.

Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan has acknowledged publicly that he agreed to the aid mission only after Hanoi approved it, and on the condition that the supplies were not diverted to the fighting forces of either side in the Cambodian strife.

Famine Evidence. The Rev. Charles said that he was not surprised that a famine developed in Cambodia, because refugees reaching Thailand had been telling of acute shortages of food. Their stories were not given sufficient credibility at first, he remarked.

The Thai, burdened by the unending influx of Indochinese refugees, pushed thousands back across the Cambodian border in June; many of those refugees lost their lives in the heavily mined frontier area. When the first three-truck convoy carrying supplies reached them on June 28, many had been without food for days, subsisting on leaves and roots.

The Rev. Charles said that the Thais cleared mines from the border areas to make it possible for the Cambodians to come across and carry back the supplies on their backs. The convoys are supervised by the U.S. Embassy and the Catholic aid agency.

Although Thai authorities have been fully cooperative, he worries that the feeling could develop if it appeared that the Cambodians became the focus of a huge aid program. Consequently, he hopes that aid can be increased to the Thais as well.

Hanoi Refugee Plan. BANGKOK, Aug. 13 (AP) — Vietnamese officials have told visiting U.S. congressmen that they plan to let 10,000 refugees leave legally each month, so as to help control the exodus.

Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., who led a 12-member delegation that arrived here yesterday, told Premier

ANKARA, Aug. 13 (AP) — Six workers were killed and five were wounded in a gas explosion at a coal mine in Ereğli, a Turkish coal producing region on the Black Sea coast, officials said today.

## Too Common for News

## Local Press Buries India Catastrophe

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 — The headline, tucked inconspicuously into a lower corner of the newspaper's front page, could easily have been overlooked.

"Five Million People Hit by Floods," it said. Below it, a brief article matter-of-factly ficked off the statistics of devastation in northeastern India, which in any other country would have been news of primary importance.

The offhand treatment of such a disaster is not unusual here. Floods, cyclones, droughts and other natural calamities are as common as winter snow in the American Midwest.

"Natural disasters are nothing unusual here, and the definition of news is something that's new," Sachchi Sahay, editor of India's national daily, the Statesman, said. "In a newsmen's mind, floods just aren't news."

Largely Unnoticed. The result of this attitude is that many of the world's worst natural disasters, in terms of lives and damage, pass largely unnoticed in the world press and cause only mild interest within India itself.

One Indian disaster that did attract international attention was a cyclone and subsequent tidal wave that hit the southeast coastal state of Andhra Pradesh in November, 1977, claiming nearly 10,000 lives.

A foreign newsman who was in India at the time complained that the catastrophe received as much coverage as it did only because "there wasn't much else going on at the time."

India's natural disaster season usually begins in May, when heavy rains start falling in the northeast states of Assam and Meghalaya. By late November, when the last cyclone spends itself off the east coast, thousands have been killed and hundreds of millions of dollars in damage has been caused.

Of all India's natural disasters, floods are the most common. They occur throughout the country but they affect mainly the populous northern and northeastern sectors, where heavy rains combine with runoff from the Himalayas.

500 Inches of Rain.

The town of Chitrapur in Assam averages about 500 inches of rain a year. These rains swell the giant Brahmaputra River and its tributaries, causing extensive damage and loss of life.

Flooding usually begins in the Brahmaputra Valley, and during the course of the year much of the Gangetic Plain is affected too. Pratim Singh, who heads the flood section of India's Central Water Commission, said: "It is a cycle that has been going on for centuries."

Because northern India is one of the world's most densely populated areas, virtually every flood becomes a killer. In 1977, the highest year for official statistics, 9,848 persons perished in floods. In each of the last 26 years, flood damage has averaged more than \$300 million.

Just Saturday a dam burst above the northwestern city of Morvi, causing an estimated 1,000 to 10,000 deaths.

So common is the problem that the Central Water Commission publishes a "Weekly Flood News Letter," which details in 10 to 15 pages the current week's disasters.

"We start publishing it with the first wave of floods in May, and there is usually enough to keep it going through early October," Mr. Singh said.

The current issue provides details of floods in May, and there is usually enough to keep it going through early October," Mr. Singh said.

## Pope May Visit Harlem During New York Trip

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (NYT) — Roman Catholic Church officials in New York City and the Vatican are discussing a program under which Pope John Paul II would visit with some of the city's poorest residents as well as greet people at Shea and Yankee Stadiums during a stay of about 24 hours here in October.

The pope last month accepted an invitation by Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general, to address the General Assembly in October. The pope's trip to the United States has been scheduled into a visit of nearly a week. His tentative itinerary includes stops in Chicago, Baltimore and Washington, and possibly Philadelphia, Boston and Detroit.

The schedule being discussed by officials of the Archdiocese of New York would include a welcoming stop at Shea Stadium after the pope arrived at Kennedy International Airport on Oct. 2. From there, he would go to St. Patrick's Cathedral to celebrate Mass, followed by a visit to the United Nations for his address. A Mass at Yankee Stadium that night also is included in the proposed schedule.

The next morning, the pope would make an appearance at a park in Harlem and the South Bronx to meet with residents. Finally, the plan calls for the pope to make a speech in Battery Park before leaving the city.

## 8 Die in Roof Collapse

ROSEMONT, Ill., Aug. 13 (UPI) — The roof of a stadium under construction collapsed today, killing at least eight workers and injuring 12 persons inside, authorities said.

Mr. Shchuransky is serving year jail term as a convicted foreign power, personal United States. His relatives, that his eyesight is and his health is deteriorating due to poor medical

## East German Commemorates Berlin Wall

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (Reuters) — East Germany said today its "construction" of the wall, which began 18 years ago, had furthered the "peace and detente."

The official Communist daily Neues Deutschland said an editorial marking the anniversary that the wall had "the agreements between Germany and the Soviet Union in the early 1970s." "What occurred on that Aug. 13 in military strength was an in these agreements according to international law," the said.

In West Germany, the anniversary was marked by a condemnation. "The monument of bondage is a permanent expression of the helplessness of a system which denies its citizens their human rights like freedom of movement and opinion," said Minister Hans-Dieter Genscher said.

## Salisbury Awaits Invitation for London Meeting

SALISBURY, Aug. 13 (AP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today that she would visit him again last week in connection with a "series" of conferences in the next month on constitutional issues.

The spokesman said Mr. formed the bishop of "disc that had taken place in" during the last few days

Earlier, a government spokesman had been quoted as saying Britain had invited Mr. Muzorewa's government to a conference on the "the country. But a British here said no formal invitation had yet been made.

The government spokesman said it was expected that British Bishop Derek Day, who confers with Muzorewa this week in connection with a "series" of conferences in the next month on constitutional issues.

## Moscow Querries On Shchuransky

JERUSALEM, Aug. 13 (UPI) — U.S. Secretary of State Vance today told the wife of Soviet Jewish dissident Shchuransky that Washington questioned Soviet authorities reports of her husband's detention.

"We are raising the matter with the Soviets," Mr. told Avital Shchuransky in phone call to her Jerusalem men. "We have not gotten response yet. We'll be in touch as soon as we hear."

Mr. Shchuransky is serving year jail term as a convicted foreign power, personal United States. His relatives, that his eyesight is and his health is deteriorating due to poor medical



## Pending HUD Grants

### Landrieu Admits Holdings of Conflicts of Interest

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13 (UPI) — New Orleans Mayor Landrieu admits to some of the "conflicts of interest" in allegations of his transition to secretary of Housing and Urban Development, he says he is going to solve problems "by the book."

### Police Patrols Atlanta

ATLANTA, Aug. 13 (AP) — Police were patrolling the city for the first time since the Georgia State Patrol was created, as the city's crime rate continued to rise. The city's crime rate in 1979, compared to 1978, was 143 percent higher. The city's crime rate in 1979, compared to 1978, was 143 percent higher. The city's crime rate in 1979, compared to 1978, was 143 percent higher.

Maynard Jackson formalized the aid on Saturday. Atlanta's contribution is a "small amount of money to the police force."

### etti Favors Trials But Exceptions

S. Aug. 13 — Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti yesterday said the Justice Department would take a strong stand against open criminal trials. He said that the Justice Department would take a strong stand against open criminal trials. He said that the Justice Department would take a strong stand against open criminal trials.

It also has been reported that Mr. Landrieu's \$100,000-a-year job as president and partner of Joseph Cantizaro Interests was connected with Mr. Landrieu's participation in a land swap deal between Mr. Cantizaro and the city.

"The problem is not the conflict, but how you handle it and this is being handled by the book," he said.

Mr. Landrieu said the Pier House grant was approved without his knowledge on the day before his nomination by President Carter. He has since asked HUD to delay finalizing that grant and a similar application filed by Mr. Cantizaro until he can sell off his interests in both businesses.

Mr. Carter said Saturday that he expects a thorough confirmation hearing for Mr. Landrieu before the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee but predicted that he would be confirmed.



Jane Fonda and United Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez join in boycott chant with several hundred field workers at UFW convention in Salinas, Calif., on Sunday. Miss Fonda and husband, Tom Hayden, made a surprise visit to add their support to the workers' strike.

### Chavez Calls for Expanded Strike Against Growers

SALINAS, Calif., Aug. 13 (AP) — United Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez called yesterday for an expanded strike against California vegetable growers, amid grower claims that a seven-month strike against 11 lettuce firms has been a flop.

Mr. Chavez said the 13-year-old union faces its greatest test, but stopped short of declaring a general strike against the 20 California veg-

etable growers where the UFW has strike authorization. "I know when the expanded strike will be," said Mr. Chavez, "and I know how big it will be." But he refused to elaborate.

Speaking at a rally Saturday with Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. at his side, Mr. Chavez said he would ask the UFW convention here for "total mobilization for the extension of the strike."

Mr. Chavez who has been on a fast of only water, said he felt "pretty weak." Asked when he would end his fast, begun a week ago for "love and patience" in the strike, he said, "We'll let the spirit tell us."

An expanded strike could affect up to 16,000 farm workers in the Salinas Valley at a time when the harvest includes celery, corn, strawberries and peppers as well as lettuce.

### Told to Recant Doctrinal 'Errors'

## Vatican Censures 5 U.S. Theologians for Book on Sex

By Marjorie Hyer  
WASHINGTON (WP) — Five U.S. Roman Catholic theologians have been directed to recant doctrinal "errors" that the Vatican says are contained in a controversial book that challenges church rules on sexual behavior.

The Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, which in an earlier day banned books and excommunicated their authors, directed that the five theologians "give rigorous reconsideration" to the position that they have assumed in their 1977 work, "Human Sexuality: New Directions in American Catholic Thought."

The book challenged traditional church doctrine by suggesting that in certain circumstances such as for birth control and premarital sex might not be considered sinful.

Church scholars here agree that no American church officials in modern times have been the subject of such censure from the church's top watchdog agency on faith and doctrine. Since the reforms of the Second Vatican Council of 1965, the Index of Prohibited Books has lapsed into history, and there are no longer required to secure the imprimatur of a bishop certifying the

orthodoxy of their work and only rarely does the Vatican publicly intervene against a work or an author. The high-level criticism of the U.S. theologians is of added significance since the work in question was commissioned by the Catholic Theological Society of America.

The basic thrust of the book was to discard the "thou-shalt-nots" of the church's traditional rules of sexual behavior and instead establish guidelines to help the faithful make their own decisions about right and wrong in the light of firm moral principles applied to each situation.

The authors — two priests, two laymen and a nun — set as prime criteria for the morality of any sexual act the question of "whether specific sexual behavior realizes certain values that are conducive to creative growth and integration of the human person." They also set forth seven principles for evaluating sexual behavior: "self-liberating, other-enriching, honest, faithful, socially responsible, life-serving, joyous."

The "substantial violation" of any of these values, in any sexual act, they wrote, "should raise serious question about the ability of that sexual expression to enhance creative and integrative growth of the human person."

The Vatican Congregation is sharply critical of such an approach because it offers "no manageable or helpful rules for serious conscience formation in matters of sexuality." In the book, moreover, they are called "guidelines" that can never be regarded as "absolute and universal moral norms," the Vatican statement said.

It went on to charge that in applying their criteria to specific sexual questions, the theologians "either dissociate themselves from or directly contradict Catholic teaching as consistently proposed by moral theologians and as taught by the church's magisterium."

Traditional Catholic teaching, the statement pointed out, holds that "the use of the sexual function has its true meaning and moral rectitude only in true marriage."

The Vatican reaction was transmitted by Cardinal Francis Saper, who heads the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, to Archbishop John Quinn of San Francisco, president of the U.S. hierarchy, whence it was sent to all U.S. bishops, but apparently not to the five theologians involved.

The five are the Rev. Anthony Kosnik, dean of St. Cyril and Methodius Seminary in Orchard Lake, Mich.; editor of the book; Sister Agnes Cunningham of St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Ill.; the Rev. Ronald Modras, St. John's Seminary, Plymouth, Mich.; James Schulte, St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Marshfield, Wis.; and William Carroll, John Marshall School of Law, Chicago.

Mr. Robinson said the situation would not be as severe as has been experienced by some Mexican beaches, which have been blackened by thick oil.

Although nearly \$1 million of U.S. money has been spent cleaning up Texas beaches stained by the oil, the U.S. Justice Department does not intend to sue Mexico for damages. Attorney General-designate Benjamin Civiletti said yesterday.

## Canada Wants Treaty With U.S. To Reduce Acid Rain Pollution

By Margor Hornblower  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (WP) — The Canadian government, distressed by acid rain caused by U.S. industrial plants, is demanding that the United States negotiate with it an air pollution treaty.

John Fraser, Canada's new environment minister, came to Washington last week to try to speed up discussions of the problem, which he said has become a major political issue in Ontario and other eastern provinces.

A treaty, which might require tightening air pollution standards on U.S. coal-fired plants, could be extremely controversial. The coal industry claims that President Carter's attempts to increase U.S. coal production are hampered by overly strict air quality laws.

Our scientists believe we've identified 48,000 Ontario lakes incapable of maintaining life within 18 to 20 years if acid precipitation continues. Mr. Fraser said after meeting with Environmental Protection Agency administrator Douglas Costle and Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus.

Present U.S. laws on sulfur dioxide emissions, now enforced on a state-by-state basis, do not take into account the fact that pollution travels hundreds of miles and has considerable cumulative impact. Also, present rules are designed to protect people from respiratory illness — not lakes, crops or buildings from physical damage.

Rules Are Weaker  
"Our primary standard has been based on protecting health locally," Mr. Costle said. "But increasingly, we're becoming aware that this is an ecological problem, too."

Under a treaty, new legislation might be required to tighten standards on existing power plants when the Clean Air Act is revised in 1981, he said.

While the acid rain issue could strengthen the hand of U.S. environmentalists, a treaty could also provide the impetus for Canada to improve its own national sulfur dioxide standards. Its air pollution laws, which now vary from province to province, are weaker than those in the United States.

While acid rain is a relatively new problem in North America, it has been a controversial issue in Europe for a decade. Scandinavian countries blame British power plants for sterilizing thousands of their lakes and reducing the growth of northern forests.

A European convention to deal with such international pollution is under consideration.

Mr. Fraser said Canadians have been apprehensive that Mr. Carter's coal-oriented energy policy would aggravate the acid rain problem. But he said his talks in Washington were "extremely encouraging."

"It has been made clear that President Carter has no intention of abandoning environmental concerns," he said.

Canadians say that half a million to three quarters of a million square miles of the Canadian Shield have been affected by acid rain. A vast rural playground of sparkling lakes and rolling green forests, the Shield includes Ontario's "cottage country," a favorite vacation area.

The International Joint Commission, a U.S.-Canadian group that oversees enforcement of the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty, said Great Lakes precipitation in recent years contained between 5 and 40 times more acid than normal. The commission estimated that lowering sulfur dioxide emissions by half would cost \$350 million a year in Canada and \$5 billion to \$7 billion a year in the northeastern United States, which is the primary source of Canadian concern.

Mr. Carter recently acknowledged the acid rain issue in his environmental message, calling it a major global environmental problem. He ordered U.S. agencies to draft a federal acid rain research program, working with Canada and Mexico.

ing were "extremely encouraging."

### Brittany Coast Recovering From Amoco Cadiz Spill

BREST, France, Aug. 13 (AP) — Seventeen months after crude oil from the supertanker Amoco Cadiz began polluting the shores of northwestern France, the beaches of Brittany again sparkle in the sun, and children building castles in the sand only occasionally find a trace of oil.

Hotels and restaurants that had a ruinous summer last year are filled with British and French vacationers. The Atlantic breezes no longer smell of hydrocarbons. The fishing industry is recovering, but not the oyster industry.

The wreckage of the Amoco Cadiz, which foundered on the rocks off Porsalot on March 16 last year, no longer just crookedly out of the water. Ten months after spilling about 65 million gallons of crude oil, it sank with a rumble.

This summer, a runaway well in Mexico's Bay of Campeche displaced the Amoco Cadiz as the worst oil polluter. The latter well has been spewing 30,000 barrels — or more than 1.2 million gallons — of crude a day into the bay since June 3.

Oil from the well has washed up on Mexican beaches, and balls of tar from the spill last week reached the Texas coast, where shrimpers fear environmental damage may harm their \$140-million industry.

The Amoco Cadiz spill has left a residue of problems and bitterness along this idyllic coast where the Breton people speak their own dialect and distrust the government in Paris.

Many of the deep-water fish that fled the area of the spill have returned, and fishermen report a "clean" and bountiful crop. But the sole, turbot, and dorado that used to frequent the coastal waters have not returned. Nor has nature's renewal extended to the region's famed oyster beds.

"There are no oysters this year and there probably won't be any next year," a resident complained. "Hundreds of oystermen have had to find other work, and there isn't that much work to be had."

The spill also killed an estimated 10,000 birds, but ornithologists say it is too early to determine if migration patterns have been permanently affected.

### Soviet Union Gives Back U.S. Torpedo

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI) — A Soviet spy ship has returned a practice torpedo that had been fired by the U.S. submarine Sam Houston off Guam, defense officials said today.

Officials said the Soviet intelligence trawler Ancon returned the 350-pound weapon to a U.S. Navy torpedo retriever ship after hurried diplomatic negotiations between Washington and Moscow.

The torpedo did not appear to have been tampered with, the officials said. The Soviet ship had snared the Mark-37 torpedo last week and at first refused to return it.

### Oil Expected to Hit Texas Coast Today

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 13 (AP) — Large patches of oil from a runaway Mexican well will hit part of southern Padre Island by tomorrow, federal officials predicted today.

"We believe there will be some shoreline impact along southern Padre Island south of Port Mansfield within the next day," said John Robinson, a scientist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. "We expect one of the large patches to come ashore. It will be more than the tar ball incidence we've had in the past."

He said a study predicted the oil would come ashore north of the tourist beaches of South Padre Island. The area, mostly uninhabited, is several miles south of the Padre Island National Seashore, a natural-state preserve.

Mr. Robinson said the situation would not be as severe as has been experienced by some Mexican beaches, which have been blackened by thick oil.

Although nearly \$1 million of U.S. money has been spent cleaning up Texas beaches stained by the oil, the U.S. Justice Department does not intend to sue Mexico for damages. Attorney General-designate Benjamin Civiletti said yesterday.

Boundary Waters Treaty, said Great Lakes precipitation in recent years contained between 5 and 40 times more acid than normal. The commission estimated that lowering sulfur dioxide emissions by half would cost \$350 million a year in Canada and \$5 billion to \$7 billion a year in the northeastern United States, which is the primary source of Canadian concern.

Mr. Carter recently acknowledged the acid rain issue in his environmental message, calling it a major global environmental problem. He ordered U.S. agencies to draft a federal acid rain research program, working with Canada and Mexico.

### Damage Claims

Residents of the area have filed damage claims, totaling \$430 million, but the French government, after spending \$100 million on cleanup operations, has paid only \$10 million in preliminary damages. Payment of the rest depends on the outcome of various lawsuits in the United States. In one of them, France filed a multimillion-dollar lawsuit in New York in September last year against Amoco International Oil Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) that handles Standard's petroleum activities outside North America.

To prevent other tankers from running aground, the French government extended the shipping lanes to 27 kilometers. It also established a more flexible plan to combat maritime pollution, beefed up its shore patrols and radar surveillance of coastal shipping and added two 16,000-horsepower tugboats to its rescue force for ships in trouble.

### Rain Slows Down U.S. Forest Fires

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 13 (AP) — Rain has encouraged firefighters who have been battling blazes that have ravaged more than 175,000 acres of range and timber land in the western United States.

By nightfall yesterday, four fires were controlled, seven were contained and firefighters were able to give estimates of when two others would be contained.

Two fires were still out of control and two new fires were reported. The worst fires were in Idaho, California, Montana, Oregon and Nevada.



KLAN CHIEF SEIZED — Police in Montgomery, Ala., lead Bill Wilkinson to bus after 130 klansmen were arrested Sunday to state capital, charged with violating a parade ordinance. Wilkinson is imperial wizard of the Invisible Empire, one of several Klan organizations.

# Now fly Delta non-stop from London or Frankfurt to Atlanta, Georgia

Leave London's Gatwick Airport any day at 1205, Frankfurt four days a week at 1040. For information and reservations, call your Travel Agent. Or call Delta in London at (01) 668-0935, Telex 87480; in Frankfurt at 0611-23 30 24, Telex 0416233. Delta

Ticket Offices are at 140 Regent Street, London W1R 6AT and Friedensstrasse 7, 6000 Frankfurt/Main.

Delta is ready when you are





## Dim Prospects for Concorde

In "Philosophy in a New Key," her seminal work on language and aesthetics, Suzanne K. Langer says an age is characterized by the questions it asks. Perhaps a less profound, but more obvious standard is the priorities it sets. Though it may ultimately signify more that this generation asked whether touring man and business man should travel faster than sound, it is currently of greater moment that the answer has been no. There is little likelihood that no will be the answer forever, but for now it demonstrates the limitations on the industrialized world's ability to successfully deploy some of its most stunning technological achievements. The United States, of course, rejected development of a supersonic transport. But the Soviet Union, despite a substantial effort, has had endless trouble with its Tupolev-144 and the Concorde simply is not cost effective.

By publicly acknowledging that the French Concorde could be put out of business by increased oil prices and a decision to forgo development of a second-generation SST, a high-ranking Air France executive has foreshadowed an outcome that many observers have long considered inevitable. There is every indication that oil prices will continue increasing. That, in itself, should be sufficient to quash plans for a successor to the Concorde.

The dim prospects for the Concorde raise philosophical questions the answers to which could help provide a framework for anticipating economic and social problems that will arise, not out of a decision to kill Con-

corde, but out of the reordering of priorities of which the plane's fate seems symbolic. For example, is the industrial world beginning to redefine progress? The Concorde represents the traditional cutting edge that broadens into a wedge-in-time making its benefits available to a progressively larger slice of society. The successful 747 is representative of a more deliberate process by which more people get the immediate advantage, but the advance is slower. If such a redefinition, or reordering is taking place, it tells us something about the reshaping of society and its markets. The very rich, whether individuals or corporations, either for lack of numbers or will, are unable to keep the Concorde flying, just as they were unable to keep the France, the Michelangelo and the Queen Mary at sea. But 747s are splitting their seams with middle-class tourists crisscrossing the Atlantic and Pacific at dozens of fares that have one main thing in common — they are less than full. British Airways, it has been reported, is even considering doing away with first class in an effort to rationalize its fare structure.

In part because almost all travel has been made economically accessible to the great middle class, it appears that almost all luxury travel is being reduced to a point at which it may become inaccessible to all but those who can afford their own planes or ocean-going yachts. In this one area, at least, such a change implies an expanding of the definition of middle class to include all but the very rich and the very poor. In other words, your average dollar millionaire would be no more than middle class. That class-structure inflation would appear to have rather weighty sociological implications.

## Aiding Democracy in the Andes

We cheered earlier this year when Ecuador and Bolivia elected new presidents to replace their military regimes. But we also held our breath, knowing that such transitions sometimes go awry between polling day and inauguration day — especially where, as in both these countries, the voters choose candidates not favored by the soldiers.

Last week, the two nations inaugurated civilian presidents, although there was a hitch in Bolivia. The two front-runners disputed the results and finally had to turn to an interim figure for a year while new elections are prepared.

Appropriately, the inaugurations drew high-level attention from Washington. Until the delay in Bolivia prevented it, Rosalynn Carter planned to attend the ceremonies there. She and Secretary of State Vance were on hand in Ecuador. South America is still dominated by military dictators; Washington's support will be needed if Bolivia and Ecuador are to become advertisements for democratic change.

Plainly the transition in Bolivia remains most fragile. After two elections in two years, the deadlock between the country's leading civilian politicians remains unresolved. A

delicate enterprise of political construction faces the interim president, Walter Guevara. The whole process could be upset if the United States proceeds with plans to sell tin from its strategic stockpile. Tin exports are vital to Bolivia's economy and a plunge in the world price would be a serious blow. The sale, already approved by the House, should at least be postponed.

In Ecuador, democracy is starting stronger. The new president, Jaime Roldos, triumphed in last spring's runoff and has broadened his support even further by outlining an attractive program of moderate reforms. Here, too, however, the political cheers of the United States could need an economic echo.

The administration is legally required to discriminate against Ecuador in commercial matters because it is a member of OPEC. With the wealth and boycotts of Middle Eastern oil producers in mind, Congress excluded all OPEC members from the preferential trade terms normally given to developing countries. Serious thought should now be given to exempting Ecuador.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Onions, Tears and Rain

Researchers have finally uncovered what it is that makes onion-slicing humans weep. The stuff (called propanethial S-oxide, if you care), dissolves in any available water (tear drops), thereby producing sulfuric acid. Meanwhile, other researchers have been documenting that sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels, coal especially, combine with moisture in the atmosphere to produce another new phenomenon of the industrialized world — acid rain. The rain contains both sulfuric and nitric acids.

Like the buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that is causing a warming of the earth's climate, the increasing acidity of rainfall is a worldwide problem. Policy-makers and regulators have just recently responded to the fact that pollution from power plants and smelters, for instance, can affect rainfall hundreds of miles away. Now, research still in progress over the Arctic Ocean is turning up evidence that such pollution can travel not hundreds, but thousands of miles.

Information about acid rain is sparse. It is known, though, that rainfall over the northeastern United States is almost 100 times more acid than normal rain water, and 50 times more acid than it was 25 years ago. Research programs from the Adirondacks to southern Sweden have shown that increased

acidity causes decreased agricultural and forest yields and sharply lower fish populations in freshwater rivers and lakes. The acid rain also leads to the loss of important nutrients from the soil. Microorganisms that are at the bottom of freshwater food chains are also apparently affected, as are the vital nitrogen-fixing bacteria that live in the roots of certain crops and enable them to grow without the addition of artificial fertilizer. The rain also corrodes buildings, works of art and other structures. Possible health effects are many and varied. The annual costs of all this are still anybody's wildest guess.

The eventual consequences from increasingly acid rainfall are obviously immense — both in dollar costs and in possibly irreversible damage to the various forms of life. The implications, especially for energy plans based on greatly increased burning of coal, are also serious. In his recent environmental message to Congress, the president announced a new federal effort to assess the magnitude of this problem — but the announced duration is long (10 years) and funding low. Since this air pollution does not respect national boundaries — as Canada's recent demand for an air-pollution treaty attests — a much more intense international effort is clearly called for.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 14, 1904

CHICAGO — Not the fittest, but the most beautiful survive civil service tests in Chicago, in spite of the celebrated Darwinian axiom. For upon the heels of the decree that candidates for the position of school teacher must have some of the gifts of Venus, as well as the virtues of more intellectual goddesses, comes the mandate that policemen and firemen must also be patterned after the Olympian deities. Causes for rejection by the civil service will be: "obesity, poor physique, stammering, bad breath, lack of at least 20 natural teeth and ingrowing nails," because "to have a bright mind you must have a well developed, symmetrical, strong body."

Fifty Years Ago

August 14, 1929

BERLIN — An international advertising campaign to sell the idea of peace to the world was proposed yesterday morning at the third general session of the world advertising convention here. "I have often thought," the speaker said, "that the League of Nations could acquire greater influence in the world if it would avail itself of modern advertising methods. Think what could be done with the small sum of \$20 million that a battleship costs. I can imagine Farmer Brown in the Middle West of America, responding to a series of clean cut, skillfully prepared advertisements, setting forth the aims, problems and achievements of the League."



... Mix the Formula, Feed the Twins, Burp the Twins, Put 'em to Sleep, Let 'em Wake Up, Stop Their Quarreling, Give 'em Their Toys, Now They Want Their Diapers Changed Again ...

## The Carter Mystery

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When Jimmy Carter emerged from political obscurity, in 1975 and 1976, he made his way by meeting small groups of people and impressing them with his intelligence, his sensitivity, his inner confidence. He knew who he was, they sensed; he had roots in a community. Because he was comfortable with himself he was able to empathize with the problems of others.

In a small group today, President Carter seems very much the same: thoughtful, easy, sympathetic. He and Mrs. Carter recently had some journalists and their spouses to dinner. 15 altogether, and my guess is that the most hard-boiled of the lot was impressed. At a difficult time for him, Carter was an extraordinarily courteous host and the most responsive of political men.

Dinner was upstairs, around a long table in the family dining room. The president and Mrs. Carter, by turns, met arriving guests at the door downstairs, and at the end of the evening went down with them to say goodbye. There were no other officials present; there was no ceremony.

After while at dinner the chat faded and the guests asked Carter hard questions. The interrogation — it was that — went on for an hour and a half, and he never flagged or flinched. He was extremely well-informed, discussing with convincing familiarity such arcane subjects as the Rhodesian constitution. He was quietly reasonable. He saw other viewpoints. He did not pretend away difficulties. He was over the top.

Listening, one wondered whether he would pay a price for the casual directness of his conversation — and he did. One remark at that dinner, about the Palestinians, produced a flap. The episode struck me as an example of how unfairly a president can be abused in a picky, oversensitive world.

Carter said the Palestinian ques-

tion was crucial to peace in the Middle East. Polls showed the Israeli public willing to take a generous attitude. He knew how difficult the problem was politically in Israel; but from the Camp David experience he respected Prime Minister Begin's courage and ability to take the hard, necessary steps in the end.

As for the attitude of the Palestinians, Carter said he believed that as part of a settlement they would accept Israel's right to exist, and accept stationing of Israeli forces at points in the West Bank as a security measure. He also reiterated his public view that Arab countries really do not favor an independent Palestinian state.

The Palestinians essentially wanted recognition of their rights as a symbol, he said, an acknowledgment of their humanity. Palestinian refugees, for example, wanted a homeland on the West Bank to which they had a right to return, though few in fact would do so — just as the civil rights movement in the American South wanted equal rights as a matter of principle.

### Hard Questions

That was the comparison that produced an outraged reaction from some leading American supporters of Israel. They spoke as if the president had compared the Palestine Liberation Organization with the civil rights movement, which he had not. He had made some balanced and humane remarks about the interests of Israel and the Palestinians and how they might be accommodated. There was no occasion whatever for friends of Israel to be agitated, much less hysterical.

What was notable about Jimmy Carter in that intimate setting was his apparent lack of agitation. He was at ease, giving measured answers to hard questions. He was

calm, reflective, unemotional. Or so he seemed.

But if this was the same Jimmy Carter, whose low-key reasonableness overcame so much skepticism in 1975 and 1976, then there is a puzzle. Why should a quiet man have just come on, in his most important presidential speech, as a strident, fist-thumping character? Why should a man at ease with himself have taken so defensive, even petulant, a tone in public over recent weeks? Why had he adopted such Nixonian techniques as making his Cabinet members resign en masse and giving them a childish personal questionnaire?

Underneath, Jimmy Carter must have suffered as much from the polls and other expressions of disregard as most politicians would — and decided to meet the problem by changing his political persona. But a leader who tries to be, or play, someone else is seldom convincing. Carter's aggressive pose conveyed not confidence but the lack of it.

The sad thing is that Jimmy Carter had no reason to let the polls make him apologetic about his presidency. On the big questions he has been right: the Middle East, Panama, arms control, China, the concern for human rights, the environment. He did not intervene to help Gen. Somocho on the Nicaraguan. He has not destroyed a civilization in Cambodia or anywhere else. Americans have not died in war in his presidency.

Those were the strengths on which he might have built. But with the energy speech and the other events of the last month Carter has almost mechanically, artificially, shifted his political stance. He has decided, or somehow been persuaded, to test himself politically on his ability to change the national security course and, by that means, to uplift the country's spirit. I think it will prove a false and self-defeating test.

© 1979, The New York Times

## South African Sackcloth, Ashes

By William F. Buckley

NEW YORK — I like Jesse Jackson, but he does get carried away. Here he is in South Africa, protected by South African police, invited by South Africans to address white and black audiences, talking over the radio and television carried to the ends of the country by South African facilities — and he calls South Africa a "terrorist dictatorship." One is reminded of those years in the early 50s when American liberals were solemnly declaring that Sen. McCarthy had so terrified the country that no one dared to speak. One searched in vain for reports of the sudden death or disappearance of McCarthy's critics.

It is better to say about South Africa the truth, rather than the untruth. And to look for realistic, rather than unrealistic solutions. South Africa is an unjust society. So was the society whose birth we celebrate every Fourth of July. Ours indeed was worse; we permitted outright slavery, and counted the Negro half a man for purposes of representation. Allard Lowenstein reminds us that whereas the world has a common chronological history, every society has its own history. Ours is as far advanced over South Africa's in the matter of race relations as South Africa's is advanced over the Central African Empire in human rights. To say that South Africa is a terrorist dictatorship is to undermine by exaggeration the awful truths about South Africa.

Something is going on there, and it is so good it would be tragic to derail it either by rhetorical exaggeration or by inept diplomacy. We are engaged in both.

### Accents Heard

It is unthinkable that 10 years ago, or even five. Jesse Jackson should be invited to South Africa for the purpose of undermining social and legal arrangements there. Allard Lowenstein, for 20 years forbidden entry into South Africa in retaliation against his book about South-West Africa, was invited there a year ago, was given the facilities of South African television and radio and spoke the language of racial equality in accents appropriate to a rally of the Americans for Democratic Action, which he once headed. He has been invited back.

But surely the most spectacular symbol of what is going on are the first sentences to a guest column appearing in The New York Times

op-ed page (IHT, Aug. 8). Listen: "I do not need anyone from abroad reminding me that a society where any man, whatever his creed or color, is denied human rights, is an unjust one. I am fully aware of this, and so is my government." That is by Pieter Koorhof, who is South Africa's minister of cooperation and development, responsible for administering laws controlling blacks. Such humility, such a sense of guilt, has not been shown since the King of Nineveh rose up out of this throne and cast away his robe and was clothed with sackcloth and ashes.

But Pieter Koorhof went on to make a workaday point. It was that equality of opportunity cannot be brought to South Africa by boycotting South African enterprise. He quoted Lincoln to the effect that the poor cannot be made rich by eliminating the rich. The point is highly relevant in a season when every college sophomore who whiffs idealism goes pot-vallantly to war against his college's economic portfolio if it includes a share of stock in South African enterprise.

But of graver strategic conse-

quence is the unfolding drama in the north. Rhodesia having done exactly what it was told to do, the government of Mrs. Thatcher is permitting itself to be storm-tossed by the regional passions of countries that consider Lusaka a model city whence to pass judgment on the defects of neighboring constitutions. If the white minority in Rhodesia is not protected, the white minority in South Africa will go to hell before inaugurating anything like racial equality. If the black minority in America had not been protected by the Constitution, it would not now enjoy such freedoms as it has. Is going on to an incident stage A to present stage B, the acquisition of those who hold the power is conventionally required. Is the 19th Amendment giving the vote to women illegitimate because only men voted for it?

Perhaps Mrs. Thatcher is about to bring off something adroit and prudent. As things now stand, refusal to acknowledge true return in Rhodesia is a body blow to right-minded South Africans.

© 1979, Universal Press Syndicate

## Letters

### A Rhyming Summit?

Recently, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing appeared on French television to discuss the works of Moliere.

How refreshing it would be if President Carter appeared on U.S. television and discussed the works of Edgar Allan Poe. Then the president of the United States could evoke the genius of Charles Baudelaire, who so magnificently translated into French the genius of our great American poet.

Don't you think that such a literary meeting would be an inspiring way to perpetuate French-American friendship?

ESTHER DELCOURT,  
Paris.

### Suing the CIA

My husband and I were delighted when two or three friends sent us a clipping from the NYT (July 10) about our suit trying to force the CIA to give us their documents on us. The story has, unfortunately, one omission: It says that the judge awarded "reasonable" attorney fees to our lawyers and \$492.78 litigation costs. The "reasonable" attorney fees were \$12,000, said to be the largest award ever granted against the CIA.

This omission is important because the story thus gives the impression that any victory over the CIA is financially pyrrhic and that few indeed can afford to make the attempt to see their files. It is an expensive and onerous procedure, true, but not as bad as the story makes it appear.

CAROL BERNSTEIN FERRY,  
Scarsdale, N.Y.

### Rare Augury

It is presumptuous for an American resident in Dublin to take exception to David Broder's Washington-based doom-saying as regards President Carter's chances for re-election? Shades of 1949! Suggest Mr. Broder speak with all of people — Sen. Javits, that rare bird in American politics, a liberal Republican who has been on the national scene off and on since the 1940s. Were Sen. Javits to state that he considers the president's prospects for renomination are dim, then possibly Mr. Broder's prophecy is valid.

JOHN PERRY,  
Dublin.

## John Dornberg From Munich:

Bugging scandals are hardly unusual around here. . . the technology has become more sophisticated, the crack in the lines less audible, and the mysteries of whobugging whom, and why have deepened.

MUNICH — Although they are political poles apart, it seems that Franz Josef Strauss and Gunter Wallraff have something in common.

Their phones have been bugged. Now, Strauss hardly needs much introduction. He is the ultraconservative prime minister of Bavaria and the Christian Democratic (CDU-CSU) candidate for chancellor of West Germany in next year's general election.

Wallraff, on the other hand, may not be as well known.

A 37-year-old one-man investigative reporting team, he is West Germany's only muckraker, a modern Tili-Eulenspiegel, who employs his talent for disguises, hoaxes and pranks in penetrating the country's power centers and establishment in order to gather evidence for his best-selling sociopolitical exposés.

### Official Notice

His admirers prize him as "the Upton Sinclair of our times." Detractors — largely those who have been lauded, pricked or impaled by his sharp pen — call him "an intellectual second-story man."

Recently he was notified, by official letter from the Interior Ministry, that his telephone had been tapped for a two-month period in early 1974 by agents of the Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz, West Germany's FBI, so to speak.

A law enacted last year requires persons subjected to mail or telephone surveillance to be informed of such action, afterward if, in the opinion of the security agencies, the suspicions that motivated the tapping have been allayed.

While Wallraff takes the news of the bugging with reasonable equanimity, suspecting in fact that it still goes on, the reasons given for it are escalating into a political storm.

### Pretext for Tap

Wallraff, it seems, was a victim of mistaken identity. According to the Interior Ministry, he was erroneously reported to have been seen with one Margit Schiller, then a much-hunted member of the terrorist Red Army faction.

That reported sighting then served as a pretext for ordering a tap on his phone on suspicion of "treason."

Wallraff suspects the real reason for tapping was collusion between West German security agencies and those of Greece. At the time he was planning to, and soon did, go to Athens, chain himself to a lamp post on Syngama Square and distribute handbills against the dictatorial regime of the ultra-rightist colonels. He was promptly arrested, beaten, tortured and sentenced to prison there.

Be that as it may, the case illuminates the apparent ease with which telephones can be tapped and constitutional guarantees of privacy circumvented here.

Which brings us to Strauss, certainly no friend of Wallraff, who apparently was the object of prolonged bugging — the big mystery is by whom — a number of years ago.

One tapped conversation was between him and the editor of his official party weekly, Bayern Kurier. A doctored transcript of that talk, which dealt with the Lockheed kickback scandals, was sent anonymously to, and published by, Munich's Sueddeutsche Zeitung in January of last year.

Struensee's indignation over the matter led to convening of a special Bundestag investigative committee.

### Probe Closed

After 18 months, 47 sessions and testimony by 100 witnesses, including several present and former Cabinet members, the panel closed its probe some weeks ago and plans to report when parliament returns from its summer recess.

Although the report remains classified and embargoed, rumors of its alleged contents were making headlines last week. According to

one version, Strauss was ill of bugging by East European intelligence agencies. According to another, the perpetrator was a security agency which had been located for spying on each.

At any rate, unlike Strauss has not received from the Interior Ministering him of the deed.

Be that as it may, too, to serve as reminders that scandals are hardly unusual here. On the contrary, pre by the magnitude or over, case of several rival security agencies, each with its own web of conflicting parties, they tend to crop up regularly.

And no one seems to be to eavesdropping — not even the of the Bundestag who, discovered the sunschurz tapping photo in the basement of the pe building back in 1963.

### Some Legislation

Now that, under the caused an uproar over which the Wallraff and buggings are rampant in it also led to some regulator

Legal tapping, for ex- quires formal application approval by a five-member mission of the Bundestag supposed to evaluate each. But the commission, doped — or circumvented — apparent ease to judge from sures about the spurious tion for placing a tap on a phone.

In fact, eavesdropping kind of device, coming a part of West Germany of life.

It seems to make no out which parties are in or out in Bonn. All apparently changed since the early the technology has more sophisticated, the cra the lines less audible, and the series of who is bugging why, have deepened.

### Luxury Charge

It was recently acknowledged that the security agencies read vast amounts of data into the country from East and Western Europe, return from their repositiously photographed officers at border ent and airports, and that eva tons against open and in tern, on grounds that drug use, first class shipping heroin.

Granted, legal controls dropping have tightened, year's law requiring notifi a clear indication of that the credit is due the curer of the interior, Genh who however is being crit the CDU-CSU — s. Strauss, ironically — for too lax a security policy.

Yet if anything is low then it is the ease with security agencies can op pendently of legal and cor al restraints.

Or, as the weekly Die 2, ed out: "The Wallraff Ca ly worth publicizing. It one of thousands."

© 1979, International Herald Tribune



50 من الاصل

On Aid From Communists

Managua Minister Softens Aide's Arms-Buying Stand

Richard J. Meislin  
MANAGUA, Aug. 13 (UPI) — The interior minister said that the country would not give up its arms to Communists in order not to give up its feelings that we are ourselves with them.

Mr. Borge said, "We'll have to examine them." Mr. Borge did not rule out the possibility of arms from Communist countries, but left the impression that it would be a last resort. He said that Belgium would likely be the second country that Nicaragua would approach if it was turned down by the United States.

Only Israel and Chile would definitely not be approached, he said, for "moral reasons." Many of the weapons that were used by the National Guard during the civil war were supplied by Israel.

"We are drowning in a glass of water here because it's my understanding that the United States will sell us arms," Mr. Borge said. "But if they don't and the Socialist countries won't, we'll defend ourselves with arrows. In any case, we'll defend ourselves."

Mr. Borge said he wanted to be able to supply a small army, well-trained and well-equipped, adding, "That's all we can afford."

ips Patrol  
Province  
Protests

Aug. 13 (UPI) — Troops of the southern Peruvian province of Ilo yesterday under a emergency declared on Friday, after a day of protests involving strikers, teachers and dismissed teachers.

Israel Holding 2 W. Germans Since '76

By Larry Thornton  
FRANKFURT, Aug. 13 (AP) — After 3½ years in Israeli jails, Brigitt Schulz and Thomas Reuter still have not received a full trial, and their families in West Germany are raising a public protest against their long detention on an accusation of sabotage.



Brigitt Schulz

for prisoners of conscience, works for fair trials in a reasonable time for all prisoners. "By reasonable, we mean a couple of years," Mr. Postema said, indicating that 3½ years was too long.

The families also have complained that severe pressure was used to extract statements from Mr. Reuter and Miss Schulz, and that they were kept isolated for 1½ years in a secret military camp in Israel after Israeli agents removed them from Kenya a week after their arrest.

"Modern torture is isolation," Brigitt Schulz's mother, Inge Schulz, said in an interview at the family home in southwestern Enkenbach.

The two West Germans were later moved from the secret army camp into prisons, but Miss Schulz still was kept isolated for an additional 1½ years in Nevei Tirza women's prison near Tel Aviv.

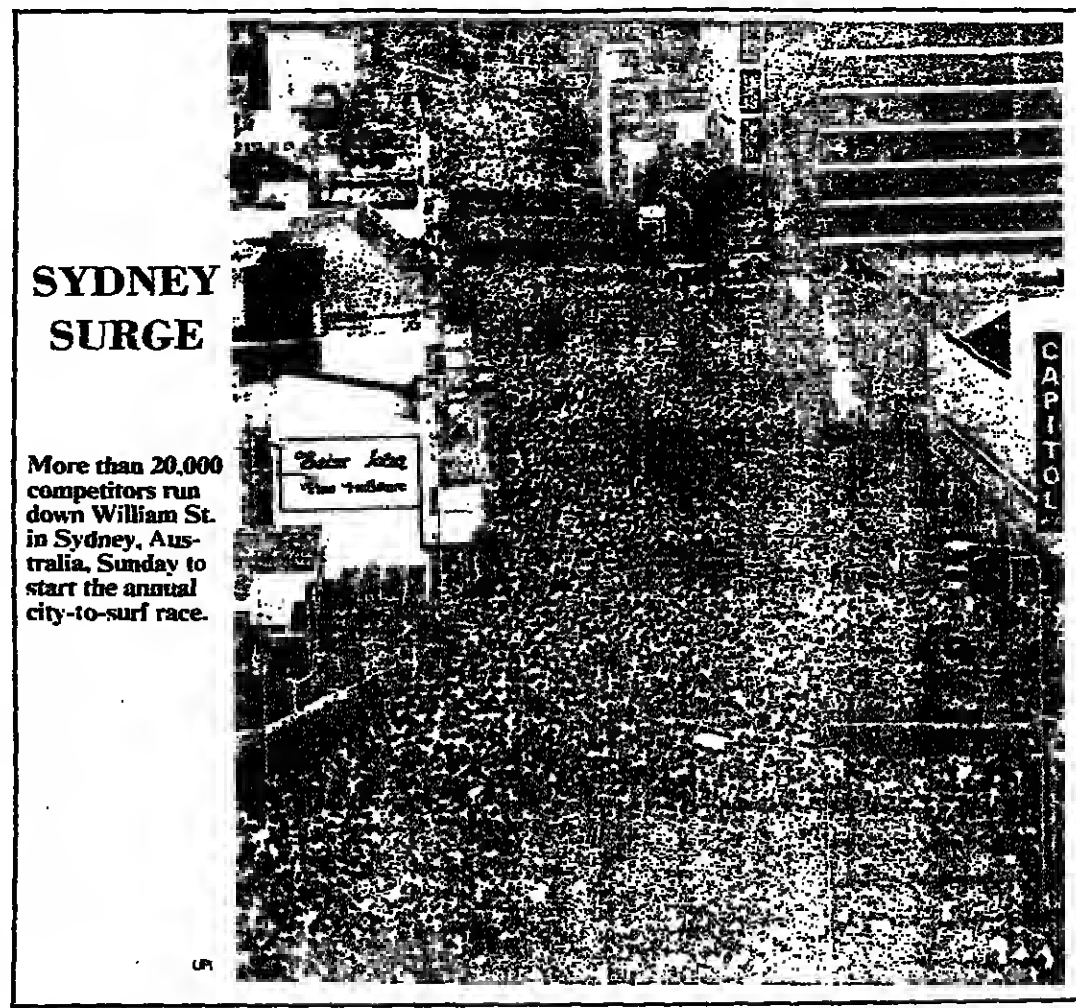
268 Prisoners Freed

MANAGUA, Aug. 13 (AP) — Mr. Borge said today that he had supervised the release here of 268 prisoners who were members of President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard.

The prisoners, who had been held in Jinotega, were transported the 160 kilometers south to Managua in trucks. The Red Cross sheltered them yesterday and was to provide them transportation to their home towns today.

Mr. Borge said that he spoke briefly to the prisoners and told them they were witnesses to the generosity of the Sandinista revolution and should go back to work to take care of their families.

He said that the Sandinistas have about 5,000 prisoners in jails throughout the country, most of whom he said would be freed soon.



SYDNEY SURGE

More than 20,000 competitors run down William St. in Sydney, Australia, Sunday to start the annual city-to-surf race.

Record-Setting Mission

After 6 Months in Orbit, Cosmonauts Set to Return

By Joseph L. Galloway

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Sometime in the next few days, two Soviet cosmonauts will turn out the lights in the Salyut-6 space lab and return to Earth after six months in orbit.

Soyuz-32 cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Vladimir Lyakhov and flight engineer Valery Rymyn, will go into the record books as the most experienced space aviators in history.

Launched into orbit on Feb. 25, the two are the latest heroes in a determined Soviet program aimed at creating permanently manned space stations.

While their record stay — and productive labor — proves that man can at least endure long tours in the hostile environment 200 miles above Earth, their mission also saw at least one setback.

Soyuz-33 Failure  
The Soyuz-33 capsule, manned by a Russian and a Bulgarian, was on final approach to a double-docking with Salyut-6 on April 11 when the guidance engine failed and forced an emergency return home.

The experience disturbed Soviet space experts enough that they launched the next planned mission, Soyuz-34, in an unmanned mode to test the systems without risking the lives of two crewmen.

Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Rymyn will ride that Soyuz-34 capsule home, having swapped their original vehicle for one with fresher batteries and full fuel tanks.

There was no immediate indication whether the Russians planned to put another long-term crew aboard Salyut-6 or pause to digest the wealth of medical, biological and scientific results produced by Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Rymyn.

With the vital fuel, water and oxygen provided about every 45 days by one of the Progress series robot cargo capsules, the Russians have manned Salyut-6 nearly 50 percent of the time since it was launched on Sept. 29, 1977.

The occupancy rate has been so high that Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Rymyn spent a good part of their time replacing worn-out or outmoded equipment and installing new devices in the space lab.

They were up long enough to grow onions and greens for their dinner table.

Soviet space doctors say Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Rymyn have adapted "like fish to water" to weightlessness, and their return to gravity is not expected to be difficult.

Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Rymyn have put in two hours daily for six months on the space lab's bicycle exercise machine and a special running track. They have spent many more hours wearing a special lower body pressure suit that forces the heart and lungs and circulatory systems to work harder and maintain their ability to function under gravity.

As the two prepared to shut Salyut-6 and head home around the 180-day mark, Col. Lyakhov, the mission commander, told a radio news conference, "I sure would like to sink my teeth into a bacon and garlic sandwich on rye."

High Morale  
While the 40-hour work week has not made it to space yet, Soviet doctors did set up an Earth-like schedule for Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Rymyn and say that it has contributed greatly to their efficiency and high morale.

Their clock was aligned to Moscow time, up at 8 a.m. and into their sleeping couches by 11 p.m. And Saturdays and Sundays were their regular days off.

Soviet doctors reported that the two suffered no injuries or bruises, caught no colds, had no toothaches and remained in good and stable health throughout the mission.

USSIA Building New Class of Nuclear-Powered Ships

Nicholas Moor

MANAGUA, Aug. 13 (Reuters) — Grad's shipyard, founded the Great, the father of a power, the Soviet Navy is a new class of giant, powered warships.

able in the West about these huge vessels, the editor of Jane's Fighting Ships — the standard reference of the world's navies — is reviving the title of battle cruiser to classify them.

Besides being the Soviet Union's first nuclear-propelled surface warship, these ships of the "Soviet-Soyuz" (Soviet Union) class will measure 32,000 tons and 811 feet (247 meters) from bow to stern, dimensions fit for an aircraft carrier.

Yet they are built with knife-edge bows and an elegant, narrow beam. They are equipped with missiles and guns and are being built to carry helicopters and vertical take-off Yak-36 fighter planes.

Capt. John Moore, the editor of Jane's, says in the 1979 edition, to be published tomorrow that the first of the new class will probably be commissioned next year, with 11 more to follow.

Time Says Arabs Maneuvering for PLO Recognition

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI) — An intricate power play is being orchestrated by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Palestine Liberation Organization to gain recognition for the PLO, Time magazine reported yesterday.

The magazine said failure of the power play could bring a new oil crisis as early as October and that the Arab diplomatic initiative has generated new tensions between the United States and Israel.

It described a three-pronged diplomatic maneuver launched earlier this summer. First, it said, the Saudis had raised their oil production by 1 million barrels a day in early July on a three-month basis, thereby easing the shortage that had led to gas lines in May and June in the United States. Then the PLO had seemingly adopted a more moderate policy line. Third, Kuwaiti diplomats at the UN proposed a draft resolution that would, in effect, tie Israel's right to exist, as implied in Resolution 242, with international recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

"If by that time (October) the U.S. failed to respond to the Arab appeal and continued to yield to Israel's obstinacy, the Saudis could simply cut back on their oil production, once again causing the U.S. and its president acute distress," Time said.

Because of Israeli sensitivities, Time said, U.S. officials ruled out voting for any draft that endorsed an independent Palestine, but they have not dismissed the idea of approving a milder resolution that would affirm the Palestinians' legitimate political rights.

Death in French Alps Brings Toll to 75  
NICE, Aug. 13 (UPI) — An Italian killed in a fall yesterday brought the death toll to 75 in the French Alps during the current mountain-climbing season, according to reports from official sources.

The climber, identified as Roberto Tealdi, 23, was leading a four-man team up Mont de la Madone in the Maritime Alps on the border between France and Italy. He fell about 100 meters.

France Begins to Control Forest Fires Near Riviera

DRAGUIGNAN, France, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Firefighters today began to master forest fires that have ravaged about 34,000 acres near the French Riviera, after strong "mistral" winds dropped to 10 mph.

Police said that many of the more than 3,000 who have been struggling against the flames since Friday, including large numbers of troops, were relieved today by other firefighters, some of whom were moved in from Paris and 35 other cities.

The reinforcements continued to fight against some pockets of flames. Officials warned of the risk of the flames going out of control again if winds increased.

The men, aided by aircraft equipped to drop tons of water on the flames, were concentrating on two areas of the highlands above the Cote d'Azur between Nice and Toulon, officials said.

They included 729 regular firefighters, 1,000 volunteers and 1,700 soldiers.

Careless Campers Blamed  
Most of the latest flames — some of them blamed on careless campers — started Friday in tinder-dry oak and pine forests, sending thousands of campers and summer residents fleeing for their lives.

Officials said that most of the destroyed areas were forests, the rest fields and grasslands. Many vacation cabins, 15 homes and 10 fire trucks have been destroyed. Twenty-two persons have been injured, all of them firefighters.

In Spain, hundreds of firefighters aided by amphibious planes battled today for a fifth day to control a forest fire raging behind the Catalonian resort coast. No injuries were reported.

Authorities said that the fire may have been the work of arsonists. They said a forest guard reported that several suspects fled when he tried to question them.

\$2 Million in Damage  
The fire, which already has caused nearly \$2-million worth of damage, could be the worst in recent years in Tarragona province south of Barcelona, officials said. The blaze burned some 24,700

Suarez Pledges Caribbean Aid

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Premier Adolfo Suarez of Spain, on a brief stopover here, yesterday pledged economic assistance to the rest of the Spanish-speaking world and urged Hispanic nations to take the lead in respecting human rights.

Mr. Suarez volunteered Spanish aid to "countries that share our language and culture," in an improvised speech shortly after arriving. "Spain is absolutely willing to collaborate with technical, financial and human resources to aid the economies of brother nations," he said.

Mr. Suarez said that he brought "a special greeting" for President Antonio Guzman from King Juan Carlos, calling it "affection that the government and people of Spain feel and which should be translated into concrete facts that I hope can come about in our conversations."

Pinilla, Panama Coup

MANAGUA, Aug. 13 (AP) — National Guard Col. Pinilla, 60, who headed a military coup that overthrew a government of President Arias, remained in that post after, 1969, when he was by Demetrio Lakas following a military coup.

Gen. Omar Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Gen. Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico.

Death in French Alps Brings Toll to 75

NICE, Aug. 13 (UPI) — An Italian killed in a fall yesterday brought the death toll to 75 in the French Alps during the current mountain-climbing season, according to reports from official sources.

The climber, identified as Roberto Tealdi, 23, was leading a four-man team up Mont de la Madone in the Maritime Alps on the border between France and Italy. He fell about 100 meters.

ugal Strike Hospitals

N. Aug. 13 (AP) — Demanding higher pay for nurses in the national health system, went on strike today in leaving only hospital wards open.

Alternative medical association of physicians, declared the action, earlier said that it would halt routine rounds and keep public clinics closed until Antonio Ramalho Eanes pay packet into law.

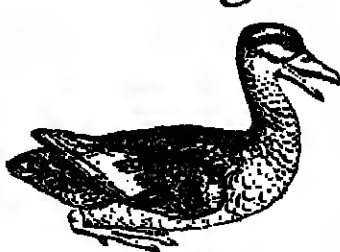
My clinics and medical in-claims were also affected like the third stoppage for try's northern and southern in a month.



## Waverley Root

## Ducks: From Peking to Long Island

PARIS — It was not many years ago that ducks imported to the United States had to be accompanied by their birth certificates: If they had been raised on Communist territory, they were not admissible. If China had been Communist in 1873 and this principle had been applied, the United States would have been deprived of its most widely eaten domesticated duck. It often appears on the menu as Long Island duckling, but it is the Asiatic species that is known from its place of origin as the Peking duck.



The Peking duck is force-fed twice a day during the last month of its three-month existence, reaching a weight of 5 to 6 pounds if it is a duck, and 7 to 8 if it is a drake. Although Peking ducks are raised everywhere in the world for their meat, they are not egg layers either.

The Peking duck is the most widely eaten in the United States but that does not mean that it is the best. The tastiest duck in America is probably the canvasback, so called for the light color of its plumage (there is also a canvas-bellied duck, or gray duck, so named for the same reason). The canvasback has delighted gourmets since the discovery of America: It is a North American species, closely related to some Old World pochards, meaning diving ducks. The Encyclopedia Britannica implies that it is not a real pochard, only a near miss, but its scientific name is *Aythya valisineria*, and *Aythya* is the pochard genus.

The commonest Old World species, the red-eyed pochard, *Aythya ferina*, resembles the American red-head duck like a brother and the canvasback like a half brother. The canvasback differs considerably from European pochards in at least one respect, however: Flavor. The first Europeans to make its acquaintance were impressed by its tastiness (thought to be a result of its fondness for tape grass, which is wild celery). "The canvasback duck is certainly worthy of its reputation," Capt. Frederick Marryat wrote in 1837, and Charles Dickens described it as "most excellent eating." In the lush period of the turn of the century, when this duck, restricted now almost exclusively to hunters who kill it for themselves whenever and wherever the law permits, was available on the public market, Alessandro Filippini, chef of Delmonico's, called it "the king of birds," and wrote that "no game is more highly prized or more eagerly sought after in Europe than our American canvasback ducks."

Ward McAllister, the creator of the "Four Hundred," did not even trust Delmonico's to provide the birds when he gave dinner parties there, but would, as he wrote snobbishly, "telegraph to Baltimore for my own canvasbacks." Chesapeake Bay was indeed renowned for the quality of the ducks taken there, but McAllister may be suspected of putting on the dog, as he did when he invited friends from time to time to picnic on his "farm." His property on such occasions presented the appearance of a functioning food factory, with crows cropping the grass with proper concentration on the manufacture of

milk, but McAllister owned no cows: He borrowed them from neighbors when he had guests to provide a proper bucolic background.

## Backhanded Praise

Audubon praised the canvasback in rather backhanded fashion, using its excellence as a foil to set off the merits of a different bird, the woodcock. "So tender and savory is its flesh," he wrote of the latter, "that it would quickly put the merits of the widely celebrated canvasback duck in the shade." But he did not compare the canvasback unfavorably with any other duck, although he is on record as a fan of the blue-winged teal.

Teals, small freshwater ducks, are indeed tasty birds of intercontinental ramifications. The United States has not only a blue-winged teal but a green-winged teal and a cinnamon teal, which is not only indigenous but local: It is the only American pond duck that is never seen east of the Mississippi. The blue-winged teal also is called the summer teal in the United States, and what is called the summer teal or the garganey in England is the closest Old World relative of the American bird. The seasonal designation appears in French also, where the garganey is the *sercelle d'été*, but not in Italian, which calls it the *marzaiola*. The existence of a summer teal presupposes that of a winter teal, so the French, a logical people, have a *sercelle d'hiver* (the *alcovola* for Italians), which seems to be the American blue-winged teal. It is a bird that provokes profanity from hunters, because its swift zigzag flight makes it extremely difficult to hit. Africa has a species of its own, the Hottentot teal.

Teal enjoys a special dispensation from the Roman Catholic Church: It is permissible Lenten food, the only bird, I believe, that is so distinguished, I have no idea why.

Waverley Root

## Rare Reptiles Drown

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Two tuataras, rare lizard-like creatures whose ancestry antedates the age of dinosaurs, were accidentally killed by the humidifier in their cage at the San Diego Zoo.

## AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading author book publisher, poetry, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet: H&V PUBLISHING, 516 W. 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

Where the world's best dressed women shop in London.

**Chloé**

173 New Bond Street, London W1.  
01-493 6277

## Medicine

## Bone-Marrow: A Register for Donors

By Elaine Davenport

LONDON (IHT) — Five years ago, Shirley Nolan came to England from Australia to protect her son's life. Anthony, then a few months old, suffered from a bone-marrow disease that left him defenseless against infection. His only hope for permanent protection lay in the chance of finding a healthy donor — someone with compatible body tissue willing to give him the marrow.

Today the child is still waiting for an acceptable donor. But thanks largely to his mother's efforts, hundreds and perhaps thousands of others worldwide can get lifesaving transplants through the work of the Anthony Nolan Laboratory.

The Nolan story began in 1973, when Dr. David James, a pathologist at Westminster Hospital here, was intrigued by the difficulties of finding marrow donors. In those days, the only likelihood of finding a donor with the right tissue type lay with members of the victim's family. The chances of finding an unrelated donor were almost nonexistent. At best, only one person in 10,000 is apt to be a suitable donor, and there was no system — anywhere — for matching donors with victims.

## Lucky Match

Almost as a hobby, Dr. James started a register. And, by what he admits was incredible luck, he matched an unrelated donor to a victim after analyzing only 400 potential donors. A transplant was arranged and a life was saved.

It was news of that case that brought Mrs. Nolan to England. She showed up in Dr. James' office and asked what he needed to run his hobby into a project that might save her son's life. The answer was money.

Mrs. Nolan set up house in an isolated part of Kent to provide a germ-free environment for Anthony. She began fund-raising; within two months she was back in Dr. James' office with a check for \$6,000. She has not stopped campaigning since. Last September, the Anthony Nolan Laboratory was inaugurated with the largest register of potential bone-marrow donors in the world.

About 26,000 volunteers are listed in the files, and the number is growing. It once took Dr. James a week to type accurately the tissue of 20 donors. Now, with the aid of a computer-linked microscope, the laboratory can type 200 donors a week.

News of the register has spread, and the lab receives an increasing flow of requests from doctors in Europe and elsewhere. One bone marrow disease victim whose hopes have been raised is David Vetter of Houston — the "boy in the bubble." His tissue type is especially hard to match, and until a donor can be found he lives in a sterile "bubble" to protect him from germs.

Most of those awaiting transplants are young. Some — about 200 a year in Britain alone — are born without white blood cells and are therefore vulnerable to disease. Pneumonia kills most before they are two years old.

## No Help From National Health

There are also victims of what is called aplastic anemia. Their bone marrow can deteriorate at any age, and of the 400 or so persons who are stricken annually in Britain, only about 40 recover without transplants. These numbers are so comparatively small that Britain's National Health Service has washed its hands of the problem of finding marrow donors.

The Nolan laboratory is supported by charity. Its \$10,000 monthly budget is raised by parents of afflicted children and by diverse groups around the country through sports events, dances, rallies, concerts and garage sales.

For some of the indefatigable money raisers, the lab has come too late. Angela Watson had appeared to be a healthy six-year-old until she became ill and went into a hospital for tests. Three months later she was dead.

"The day before she got sick," her father said, "I took her to my firm's sports day and she won two races. I've got two little shields I'll treasure all my life. You have a daughter, you love her and you don't think something like this can happen to you."

The Nolan lab has had the benefit of the experience of Paul Terasaki of the University of California at Los Angeles. Dr. James regards Terasaki as the king of tissue-typing. Terasaki is concerned with all kinds of tissue, not just bone marrow, but Dr. James said, his technical and administrative advice has been invaluable.

## Simple Process

Becoming a marrow donor is relatively simple. To be placed on the London register, a volunteer gives a small sample of blood, which is analyzed to reveal his marrow type.

If the computer matches him with a victim, the transplant operation is not arduous. Marrow is removed from the donor's hip and is transfused into the arm of the patient, whose body distributes it naturally.

The success rate has been 60 to 70 percent for those born with marrow deficiencies and 40 to 50 percent for those with aplastic anemia.

So far, more than 30 transplants have been carried out in London. There is some hope that marrow transplants will be able to help people suffering from certain kinds of leukemia. Such transplants are now being carried out at Westminster Hospital and are, in Dr. James' words, "very promising."

## In West Germany

## Court Clears Old Copies of 'Mein Kampf' for Sale

By Wellington Long

BONN (UPI) — Long after hard-core pornography made it out from under the counters, Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle) has won the right to be displayed and sold in West Germany as openly as any other book.

Hitler's National Socialist (Nazi) Party remains illegal in West Germany, and Article 86 of the penal code forbids the stocking, importation, sale or distribution of material supporting or glorifying it. The penalty is three years in prison.

But in a July decision, the federal supreme court declared the sale of old copies of "Mein Kampf" legal because the volume is "preconstitutional writing."

Critics of the decision say it has set a precedent that may allow purveyors of all kinds of Nazi propaganda to violate Article 86 with impunity.

## Ministry Copyright

The Bavarian state ministry of finance holds the copyright to "Mein Kampf" for most of the world except the United States, and does its best to prevent the book being reprinted anywhere.

Until the supreme court's decision, the book was sold in Germany only on the black market or under the counter, with special edi-

tions costing up to 1,000 marks (\$550) and ordinary editions perhaps half that much.

The only exception to this rule were the extraterritorial book stores operated by The Stars and Stripes, an unofficial publication for the U.S. armed forces in Europe. For some time they have sold 1,200 to 1,400 copies a year of a U.S. edition of "Mein Kampf" in English to U.S. soldiers and airmen.)

## Nazi Emblem Banned

The court's verdict came on an appeal by a Nuremberg dealer arrested when he displayed two copies of "Mein Kampf" on his stand at an open market. The court said that because the books had been printed in 1935 and 1943 respectively and were being sold only for information, the dealer did not violate the law even though a swastika had been engraved on the cover of the 1935 volume.

Use of the swastika on medals, badges and weapons must remain banned, the court declared, because its display in this fashion could have "a signal effect."

Hitler wrote "Mein Kampf" in 1924 while serving a sentence in Landsberg prison for attempting to overthrow the government. He dictated most of it to his deputy, Rudolf Hess, and Hess and his wife Ilse typed the manuscript.

Initially it sold few copies. Even Hitler's followers apparently agreed with the later assessment of British historian D.C. Watt that it was "lengthy, dull, bombastic, repetitious and extremely badly written."

Hitler's favorite architect and wartime industrial manager, Albert Speer, said he never read it. But sales began picking up as Hitler's political strength grew, with party members more or less required to buy it. After he came to power in 1933, city registrars handed a copy to each couple they married.

By the time Hitler died in his Berlin bunker in 1945, "Mein Kampf" probably had sold 9 million copies, making it one of history's best selling, but least read, works.

## Copies Destroyed

Most Germans who owned a copy quickly destroyed or hid the book. But many regretted not having read it early, for it left no doubt as to Hitler's intentions.

"What is not of a good race is chaff," Hitler wrote. "If at the start and during the [first world] war, one had subjected 12,000 or 15,000 Hebrew corrupters of the people to poison gas... then the sacrifice of millions at the front would not have been in vain."

Two editions of the liberal weekly, Die Zeit, put typical arguments for and against the court's decision.

Hans Schuler said after 30 years of democracy and rejection of political extremism, West Germans should have the right to study at first hand the sources of their earlier political and human failures.

But J. Raddatz, a biographer of Karl Marx, disagreed.

"It is not true that a democracy that has proved itself can also digest this poison," said Raddatz.

## Danish Mad Festival

VIBORG, Denmark, Aug. 13 (AP) — Presenting patients from psychiatric hospitals are organizing Denmark's first "mad festival" in an effort to change the treatment mental illness, a disease that affects one of every five Danes.

"This is not a 'joint,' this is political. It is not true that all this is just history, that Hitler's anti-semitic porno is a paper museum. It is still the present. The victims still live. The womb from which this crawled is fruitful still."

Political science students, however, show no interest in the book. Bonn University, for example, with about 22,000 students, has but six copies in its library, and no more than one or two are checked out each year.

As Joachim Fest said in his Hitler biography, "Not even a word or a memorable phrase did this great demagogue leave behind, just as no structure survived this man who wanted to be known as the greatest builder of all time."

Rudolf and Ilse Hess kept the manuscript, with Hitler's penciled editing. Mrs. Hess, however, says she has looked everywhere for it, but no longer can find it.

## Russia

## Cultural Ferment Shal

## Moscow Establishment

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW (NYT) — Waves of consciousness flow from the stage. Their limbs aglow in the translucent spotlight, a man and a woman, now entwined, now uncoiling, dance out the rapture of desire. When the house lights go up, half the audience breaks into delighted applause, the other half sits on its hands, shocked and embarrassed. But every seat in the spacious theater is taken.

The Leningrad Ballet Ensemble of Boris Eifman is giving another Moscow recital.

How is it that in a society long noted for the conservatism and prudery of the standards enforced in the arts, the authorities should have made an exception for this young modern-ballet company, with its repertoire of neoclassicism, stylized rock and the poetic-erotic? The answer may be deeper than the phenomenon of the Eifman dance group, formed only two years ago. While there has been a severe crackdown on political dissidents in the Soviet Union since 1977, there has been a relaxation in some cultural spheres. So rigorous a critic of the regime as the dissident Marxist Roy Medvedev concedes that many "freethinking, independent people have been given far greater opportunity than before to publish their writings, stage plays, make films and write academic works."

One explanation offered by some of the freethinkers is that a new generation of people in their 40s, with a new outlook on what should be shown, heard, and published, has taken over many managerial positions in the Soviet arts and media. Consequently, according to this view, there is today a gap between what is done in the arts and what could be done if more people dared to try — and were prepared to tough it out when they ran into bureaucratic impediments.

If the limits of the permissible have indeed been widened, no one, perhaps not even the authorities, can be sure where the new line runs.

## If the limits of the permissible have indeed been widened, no one, perhaps not even the authorities, can be sure where the new line runs.

operettas, and has even been reduced to popular music in the latest in U.S. sound.

In the theater, the creativity that never quite died has leaped higher.

There have been productions in the smaller, here and there a play on contemporary topics, a number of translations of Dostoevsky's talented new Soviet novel as Yuri Trifonov and Rasputin.

One of Moscow's oldest figures, the poet Sergeyev, who was welcomed into the Union by Maxim Gorky, to say in an open letter to the secretaries of the Metrop.

"The authors of this album writers of sharply different point of departure. All each in his way, want to serve the devil, who is Lie."

That could be said for arts. But the authorities b truth, too.

## Not Literature

The same, however, cannot be said for literature. The Moscow literary scene is, in fact, in the grip of a crisis, the celebrated "Metropol" affair. Six months ago, 23 Soviet writers, including some of the most popular novelists, short story writers and poets in the country, put together a 500-page scrapbook of what they considered their best

## Dance

## New York Troupe Is Hit in London

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Aug. 13 (IHT) — What began as an invitation to Venice for the Dance Theater of Harlem turned into a suddenly arranged season at London's Sadler's Wells Theater. Despite the short notice, the London performances by New York's all-black classical ballet company were almost sold out within 48 hours.

They have brought a welcome exhilaration as well as style to the dance scene here, with programs in which classics from the Balanchine repertory are mixed with more recent works at a level of performance that reflects another small miracle by their director, Arthur Mitchell. Mitchell organized the company 10 years ago and astonishingly had them dancing professionally within five years.

A couple of seasons ago a number of the more experienced dancers moved on to careers elsewhere, leaving the Harlem company decidedly depleted. But its strength is in its now-famous school on West

152d Street, and from the older teenage students there, Mitchell was able to groom a second generation of dancers to the same high standards and bring the company successfully back to strength.

Happily still among the principals are Lydia Adara, Virginia Johnson and Mel Tomlinson, whose superb beauty of line and clarity of phrase make Balanchine's "Agon" a summit of the company's achievement as well as confirming it as one of the century's greatest ballets. The conducting by Tania Leon makes much of the Stravinsky music, even with the pickup orchestra that had to be assembled.

Long-Legged Elegance

The younger dancers show their qualities to advantage in the ensemble work of two other Balanchine ballets, "Serenade" and "Four Temperaments." In both of these there is a new source of wonder in Lorraine Graves, whose incredibly long-legged elegance is sustained on a technique of superb classical

strength in her solos, giving off focus of interest to the fully rewarding dancing.

New to London this time is "The Games People Play" which Lowell Smith plays full host to an assortment of rous and/or crazy sophisticated party, ingeniously choreographed by Billy Wilson with matched music by Gary Land, and with expressive portraits by Julie Felix Hall, Virginia Johnson and Perry.

The end-of-program a brilliant display of musical "machines" in "Game." Originally choreographed by Robert North for the Contemporary Dance Theater, this translation to the Harlem has given its already famous extra elements humor and bravura.

The performances continue, to be followed by the in Dublin.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL RESTAURANT GUIDE

## FRANCE - PARIS

## RIGHT BANK

**LE CONGRES** Porte Maillot, 80 Ave. de la Gde-Armée, 574.17.24. Every day until 2 a.m. Choice menu. Sun. food. Air-conditioned.

## EL MARIACHI

50 Rue Galvée, 720.41.69. Dinner, supper, short orders. Mexican orchestra. Closed Sunday.

## GOLDENBERG JO

7 r. des Rois, 278.29.09. Daily, lunch, sandwiches, pastries, salads, soups, chopped liver, etc. Open 11 a.m. Air-conditioned.

## MERE CATHERINE

6 Place de Turin, 664.32.69. Traditional cuisine. Dinner with music. Terrace on the square and garden.

## PORTE ST.-CLOUD

227 Ave. de Versailles, 651.51.88. Regional specialties, confit de canard from Périgord, coq au vin. Room on 2nd floor.

## ST.-JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT

123 Av. Wagram, 227.61.50. Closed Sun. Menu: 9 p.m. service. 11 p.m. service. 11 p.m. service. 11 p.m. service.

## SHEHERAZADE

3 Rue de l'Église, 874.85.20. Everyday from 9 p.m. till dawn. Large orchestra. Entertainment. Russian dinner. Eclectic specialties.

## LE TOURTOUR

20 Rue Quincampoix (4th), Everyday, 857.52.48. Parking Centre. Pommes, lunch, dinner, supper in an authentic 18th cent. setting. Excellent menu of fr. 45.00, service included + 6 fr. carte.

## LEFT BANK

**CHIEF DE PARIS** Tour Montparnasse, 56th floor 539.32.35. Everyday. Air-con. 175 NEW HIGH-RISE. Among the specialties: Fois gras de canard, de saumon d'Islande, Carottes au citron, Charolais à l'orange, "Coeur Ciel" d'œuf, refined cuisine. Private dining room.

## L'ELYSEUM

19 R. Bayard, 723.51.25. Open daily until 1.00 a.m. Impeccable, refined cuisine. Private dining room.

## PETITE CHAISE

34 rue Granelle - St. Germain-des-Près, 222.13.35. Classic, restaurant. Exp. menu fr. 38 wine incl. Open

## GREAT-BRITAIN - LONDON

**LEBANESE FOOD CENTRE** 11 Sloane St., SW1, 235-1896. "Only 2 yr. old. Today, it's a fashionable, cosmopolitan, sophisticated restaurant." (Daily 12.7.79)

## LA CROISSETTE

168 Field Road, SW10, 01-573.2494. Sun menu. Specialty new. New open for lunch.

## HOLLAND - AMSTERDAM

**LE CHAT QUI PELOTE** Exceptional French cuisine. Every day by candlelight. 175 NEW HIGH-RISE. Among the specialties: Fois gras de canard, de saumon d'Islande, Carottes au citron, Charolais à l'orange, "Coeur Ciel" d'œuf, refined cuisine. Private dining room.

## RIB ROOM

At the Amsterdam Symphonie Hotel. The best imported U.S. beef in the world. Dutch and French music. Free entertainment. (Kings 1, 102)

OCTOBER Week 44

29 MONDAY 30 TUESDAY 31 WEDNESDAY

THE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS. PARIS CONFERENCE.

The fourth in a series of working conferences sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Limited will be held on the 29th and 30th October 1979, in Paris.

For further information about this important international conference, please contact: The International Herald Tribune, Foreign Exchange Conference, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel.: 747 12 65 ext. 260.



55 من الاجل

# I Clouds Japan's Outlook Prices Up Congress Sees Sharper Recession

**By Jack Aboul**  
Aug. 13 (AP-DJ) — An account is likely to be published in the next 12 months of the country's economic outlook and inflation rate by the latest oil price. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development today issued an addendum to its report on the Japanese economy, which was completed because of oil price increases. The addendum states that the mechanical effects of a 27-oil price increase would raise Japan's inflation rate to 7.5 percent in the second half of 1979. Prior to the rise, the OECD forecast annual rate of inflation as 6.5 percent in the second half of 1979.

The OECD warns, however, that in view of Japan's "extremely high dependence" on imported sources of energy, any further significant increase in the oil price would affect "considerably the outlook for prices, real incomes and activity."

Given these uncertainties, current economic policies clearly need to remain flexible and to be adapted to changing circumstances, it says. It notes that the recent policy shift towards mild monetary restraint "seems justified on both internal and external considerations."

costs will reduce inflation gross domestic product 0.5 point from the 5 percent in the current 5.75 percent in the next

current account, oil pay- add between \$3 billion in outflows, sending it into deficit rather than annual surplus origi- in the current half and surplus expected for all next year.

the increased general un- seen in the growth of real the first half of 1980, has one unit, "it adds.

to private consumption and to slow to an annual percent through mid-1980 percent during the first year. Government con- is seen growing 4.5 per- cent 12 months.

CD expects very slow ex- of public investment this use of the less expansion- for fiscal 1979. Such in- then should expand- y, in the first half of y-on-year, the volume of vestment may grow by 5 percent in 1979, con- an increase of more- way notes that, as a result of sharp depreciation of he price competitiveness se exports has practically red. Given unchanged rates from May, average the expected growth of

**Output by 1.5%**  
Aug. 13 — The out- British industry rose a percent in June but retailing July plunged by 10

ntal Statistical Office re- lay that June's rise in in- duction brought the all index to a provisional at of its 1975 base, up 4.4 rom year earlier and up- ward revised 114.3 in

of the manufacturing in- dustry rose 1.8 percent in ar with the 1975-based in- to 107.2.

he three months ended tal industrial output 4.4-percent gain over the quarter while the manu- industries alone showed a 7 percent, the CSO said.

**Drop Expected**  
hile, the Trade Depart- ment said that the seasonally retail sales index fell a il 10 percent in July to ent of the 1971 base from 120.3 in June following sed value-added tax an- d the June budget.

partment said that the had been expected and gures for June and July show little change from two months. The index in two months averaged 114.45 in May and y sales were off 2.25 per- cent a year earlier com- pared 9-percent annual rise in

**Impact Growth**  
news, the Henley Center hat despite an improve- e oil account, the country a current-account deficit in five years. The center £1.62-billion deficit this £400-million deficit next

that after a decline in con- suming for the rest of re will be a steady growth 1.2 percent annually un- der the increased consum- ing import growth, the d.

er, Britain's high unem- p and low economic ill continue over the next y with unemployment rise- percent of the workforce and to around 8.2 percent he center said.

ate profits are expected to and a 4-percent fall in- creasing profits of consum- ing companies is in 1980. Companies' abili- ty large wage claims will ed, however, with the cen- ting a 15-percent rise in salaries in the next pay

foreign markets, the volume of Japanese exports is forecast to resume an upward trend from the second half of 1979, the survey predicts. Although imports are likely to fall somewhat in the current half, they could re-accelerate in the first half of 1980.

The OECD warns, however, that in view of Japan's "extremely high dependence" on imported sources of energy, any further significant increase in the oil price would affect "considerably the outlook for prices, real incomes and activity."

Given these uncertainties, current economic policies clearly need to remain flexible and to be adapted to changing circumstances, it says. It notes that the recent policy shift towards mild monetary restraint "seems justified on both internal and external considerations."

costs will reduce inflation gross domestic product 0.5 point from the 5 percent in the current 5.75 percent in the next

**Dubai Latest Oil Producer To Market Own Crude Oil**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP-DJ) — More oil-producing countries are attempting to market their oil directly to end-users — bypassing regular contract channels such as the international oil companies — despite the summer slowdown that has hit spot markets.

Dubai is the latest. It has advised the oil consortium operating there that as much as one-fourth of its output might be sold directly by the government, presumably on spot markets. However, with output of only about 360,000 barrels daily, Dubai is not a major oil producer.

In another development, it was learned that neither British Petroleum nor the Royal Dutch/Shell group has lost all the oil — 80,000 BD each — that was to have been taken from Kuwait in the third quarter under supplemental contracts. It was previously reported that these supplemental contracts were being canceled by Kuwait (HT, Aug. 9). But sources said negotiations between the companies and Kuwait, focusing mainly on prices, were continuing.

While Kuwait had indicated it wanted to bypass the three major oil companies operating there (Gulf Oil is the third) and directly market more of its production, the country also has recently talked about cutting production to postpone the day the oil runs out. Meanwhile, sources say the companies are asking all the oil due them under base contracts as well as part of the oil due them under the supplemental contracts.

Nigeria, which recently nationalized BP's producing assets in a dispute over possible sales of oil to South Africa by the majority U.K.-owned concern, has not been doing that well with spot sales.

BP had been taking between 350,000 and 370,000 BD of Nigerian oil, including volumes obtained under a supplemental-purchase contract. Nigeria had also been promising to curb its oil production because many of its fields were producing too fast. That cut did take place, it was learned, and Aug. 1, Nigeria reduced production by 200,000 BD, or nearly 10 percent.

However, that leaves Nigeria with between 150,000 and 170,000 BD from the former BP volumes to be sold to other customers. The bidding, however, apparently has not been very spirited.

Although spot prices have firmed in recent days, mainly because BP was expected to move into spot markets to replace Nigerian oil, they are still far below the peaks of a few weeks ago. And little, if any, crude is being transferred at the current asking prices of between \$35 and \$37 a barrel for Nigerian-type crude, a high-quality oil much preferred by refiners for gasoline processing.

Whether the reason, Nigeria has apparently had some second thoughts about trying to market all the former BP oil directly. Instead, the country has indicated to other major producers and purchasers of its oil that their volumes will not be cut the full 10 percent of the production curtailment. Some of the former BP oil thus will apparently be delivered to some of the other contract purchasers — at slightly higher prices than they had been paying but still within the \$23.50-a-barrel OPEC ceiling.

Meanwhile, Iraq joined other oil producers in inching up its prices by withdrawing its 75-cents-a-barrel "temporary discount" on Kirkuk crude last week, making its new \$22-a-barrel price match similar quality Iranian light. Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported today.

**Demand Said Soft for New IBM Line**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP-DJ) — On the heels of uncertainties created by a swing of computer users to leases rather than outright purchases, International Business Machines may be facing order weakness in one of its newest lines.

Delivery times recently have shortened appreciably on the large-scale computers known as the 3033 line, marketed as the 3031, 3032, and 3033 model units. As recently as last May, says Barry Tarasoff, analyst at Blythe, Eastman Dillon, "semi-official verbal indications from IBM officials were that delivery time was 24 months." In mid-July, delivery schedules dropped to 12 months and availability time was as short as four to five months.

Ulric Weil, analyst at Morgan Stanley, says that "earlier strong demand for the 3033 appears to have weakened noticeably. While the system's official availability is four months, an eager prospect probably can obtain delivery in 45 days."

In computer parlance, delivery schedules apply to new orders for systems tailored to the customer's specific needs. Availability time applies generally to computer systems that are complete but are not necessarily built to the customer's specific configuration.

The apparent order cancellations or deferrals in the 3033 line complicate an already difficult near-term outlook for IBM, the analysts say. Mr. Weil's latest assessment of this development prompted Barton Biggs, research director, to shave holdings of IBM in the firm's

"model" portfolio to 5 percent of assets from 6.9 percent. He told clients last week he still believes IBM is "the highest-quality investment in the world" and still "epitomizes growth." For the moment, however, "I do think it's appropriate to be underweight in the stock" versus the Standard & Poor's index, he says.

Mr. Weil says a number of IBM customers are deferring acceptance of scheduled 3033 shipments because of rumors of impending price cuts, recessionary fears and anecdotal reports of a powerful, new Series-R computer line, among other things.

He believes IBM will seek to counter the current softness in the 3033 line by cutting prices and enhancing the line's output capabilities sometime this fall.

Lockheed Information Systems has the most at stake because it has gained 60 to 70 percent of the European market.

Eurostat is scheduled to start operations next month after an outlay of \$8.8 million by the Common Market. Spending of another \$11.5 million is planned over the next three years to expand the system's capacity and promote its use.

Eurostat will sell precisely the same kinds of information sold by the U.S. data companies. These offerings include, for example, abstracts of papers on chemical and biological subjects, engineering data, patent information and recent physics findings. U.S. concerns currently provide a far greater volume, about 80 separate "data bases," compared with Eurostat's initial 20 to 25.

**Low Eurostat Charges**  
Eurostat will link London, Frankfurt, Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Dublin and Luxembourg and will initially sell data bases that are already available in individual countries. The number of Eurostat data bases is expected to double within the first year. Initially, the system will have only enough capacity to respond to 140 queries simultaneously, but the number will rise to 270.

Eurostat charges will be 20 percent below those of the U.S. concerns, partly because transmission costs will be lower — \$2.70 an hour, compared with \$12 an hour.

## Prices Up Sharp 1% For June, Bonn Says

**From Agency Dispatches**  
WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 13 — West German wholesale prices soared 1 percent in June from May, when they rose 0.5 percent, and were up 7 percent in a year, the federal statistics office reported today.

The index, delayed to reset it to a scale of 1976 equals 100, registered 108.5 in June, up from 107.4 in May which was up 6.2 percent from a year earlier.

The statistics office said petroleum products and seasonal goods accelerated the rise. The spokes- man said wholesale heating oil prices rose 6.3 percent in June and were up 73.5 percent in a year. Prices of fuels were up 3.6 percent in June and rose 24.3 percent since June, 1978.

Some foods registered sharp rises, including potatoes, up 49 percent in a month and unroasted coffee, up 23 percent.

However, seasonal factors accounted for an 18-percent drop in fresh vegetable prices.

**Lambsdorff Forecast**  
Separately, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff forecast that West Germany can restrain inflation to 4.5 percent this year. He added he did not expect inflation to increase markedly in 1980.

To a radio interview, he said the nation's economic development gave him no cause for concern. He expects a 4-percent inflation-adjusted economic growth this year. The trend should continue through 1980, he added.

However, such a development depends on the continuation of both a sensible fiscal policy and the Bundesbank's monetary policies and also on moderation in wage demands, Mr. Lambsdorff said. He warned trade unions against pressing for extra payment for living members to offset recent cost of living rises caused by higher energy prices.

**Bankers Concerned**  
In Bonn, the German banking federation said that inflation was the only black spot on a bright outlook for the nation's economy.

In a monthly report, it stressed that current statistics all indicate that the uptrend, based on strong investment in capital goods, is continuing. But inflation remained the major problem, the federation said.

Current predictions are that West German prices will peak by October. The Bundesbank thinks that the year-to-year rise could peak at little over 5 percent but other, more pessimistic projections, are for the annual inflation rate to climb as high as 6 percent.

**Europe Data-Bank Service Soon to Rival U.S. Systems**  
LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP-DJ) — Lockheed, System Development Corp., Data Resources Inc. and other U.S. merchants of scientific and technical information in Western Europe are about to encounter competition from Europe's own computerized information transmission and retrieval system.

Eurostat, as it is called, is designed to reduce Europe's growing dependence on the established U.S. data-bank services, whose only rival so far has been the European space agency's system in Frascati, Italy (and its service is limited and highly specialized).

If Eurostat satisfies its sponsors' goals, Western Europe will eventually become a net exporter of scientific and technical information. The cut the full 10 percent of the production curtailment. Some of the former BP oil thus will apparently be delivered to some of the other contract purchasers — at slightly higher prices than they had been paying but still within the \$23.50-a-barrel OPEC ceiling.

Meanwhile, Iraq joined other oil producers in inching up its prices by withdrawing its 75-cents-a-barrel "temporary discount" on Kirkuk crude last week, making its new \$22-a-barrel price match similar quality Iranian light. Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported today.

**Lockheed Strike**  
Lockheed Information Systems has the most at stake because it has gained 60 to 70 percent of the European market.

Eurostat is scheduled to start operations next month after an outlay of \$8.8 million by the Common Market. Spending of another \$11.5 million is planned over the next three years to expand the system's capacity and promote its use.

Eurostat will sell precisely the same kinds of information sold by the U.S. data companies. These offerings include, for example, abstracts of papers on chemical and biological subjects, engineering data, patent information and recent physics findings. U.S. concerns currently provide a far greater volume, about 80 separate "data bases," compared with Eurostat's initial 20 to 25.

**Low Eurostat Charges**  
Eurostat will link London, Frankfurt, Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Dublin and Luxembourg and will initially sell data bases that are already available in individual countries. The number of Eurostat data bases is expected to double within the first year. Initially, the system will have only enough capacity to respond to 140 queries simultaneously, but the number will rise to 270.

Eurostat charges will be 20 percent below those of the U.S. concerns, partly because transmission costs will be lower — \$2.70 an hour, compared with \$12 an hour.

## Congress Sees Sharper Recession

**From Agency Dispatches**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — Although the current U.S. recession appears likely to be "mild," it potentially could "extend well into 1980 and be more severe than is generally anticipated," the Joint Economic Committee of Congress concluded in its mid-year report released yesterday.

Although the influential panel stopped short of calling for a general tax cut next year to buffer the recession's impact, its chairman, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, did call for one and predicted that "while it's a minority viewpoint I'm expressing, by October I'll be with the majority."

He argued that a \$20-billion tax cut would not "add one whit to inflation" and would "certainly be a cushion" against the effects of a downturn.

The committee's report projected that a combination of energy-price increases, Social Security tax boosts and income tax increases would exert "drag" on the economy "exceeding \$30 billion."

**Restrictive Policy**  
"Whether the economy moves back on the road to recovery in 1980 will depend in large measure on policy choices made late this year and early next," the study said, in an obvious reference to tax action. "Fiscal policy has become much more restrictive than originally planned."

But the report's only direct call for some tax-paring moves was a reference to shortening the time span for business' plant and equipment write-off. "Some additional allowance must be made for the inadequate business depreciation schedules," the report said. The depreciation speedup would give companies improved cash flow, allowing them to modernize their equipment and so improve productivity, Mr. Bentsen argued.

Pointing to a separate report on the economy in the 1980s by the committee staff, he said: "Clearly, the steepest approach... is emphasis on the supply side of the economy through greater productivity."

If productivity growth is not accelerated, the average American is likely to see his standard of living drastically reduced in the 1980s, the committee warned. It said that a dismal future could be avoided only if the government acted to raise the economy's productive potential. It described the need to increase output per hour worked as the "economic lynchpin of the 1980s."

**Fundamental Weaknesses in the**  
trade grip shrink; this, in turn, should bolster the dollar.

"We're in the recession now but it's a very, very gradual one," said Albert Sommers, chief economist of the Conference Board, a nonprofit business research organization. "It's slow and deliberate and has almost a dreamlike quality because it has been forecast for so long."

The question of whether there's a recession at all is still open to debate — officially at least. The National Bureau of Economic Research, the arbiter in these matters, declares a recession when two consecutive quarters of decline in the gross national product, the sum of goods and services produced, are registered. In the second quarter, economic output fell by 3.3 percent. But a recession will not be official until the Commerce Department says that GNP during three months ending September slumped again.

Alan Greenspan, chief economic adviser under the Ford administration and chairman of Townsend-Greenspan & Co., a consulting firm, is not convinced that economic activity is continuing on a downward slope, although he thinks recession is likely by the year's end. "Strangely, I'm dubious," he said. "It's by no means clear that one could describe what's been going on in the last few months as anything other than a sideways drift."

**High Employment**  
He pointed out that the unemployment rate is slightly above its low for the last five years, employment is at a record high, industrial production is sound and retail sales show signs of snapping back from the sharp drop in June. "The third quarter will show very little change from the second, and I would not be surprised to see it on the plus side," he said.

Many economists concede that the decline they anticipate for the third quarter will be slight compared to the second quarter. But, like Arthur Okun, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Johnson, they contend that sagging consumer confidence was jolted too severely by long gas lines to rejuvenate the economy.

"Remember, the savings rate was only 5.4 percent in the second quarter," said Mr. Okun, now a senior economist at the Brookings Institution. "That does not indicate a situation in which people let money pile up in their pockets when they didn't get to the store because they had to sit in gas lines." Also, inventories, particularly in the automobile industry, have climbed too high, he said, adding, "It's hard to believe we can get out

economy would emerge even in the absence of oil-price problems, the report said, because growth in productivity is lagging behind growth rates in all the major trading nations.

The staff report, released with the committee study, sketched the inflation outlook for the 1980s under three scenarios: optimistic, pessimistic and baseline.

In the baseline case, consumer prices rise at an annual rate of 6.7 percent during the first five years and at a 5.7-percent pace in the second five years.

The pessimistic scenario has prices climbing 8.7 percent a year in the first half of the decade and soaring at a 9.6-percent annual rate in the latter half. The optimistic outlook sees prices rising at a 6.5-percent yearly pace early in the decade and then at a 4.9-percent rate.

The staff did not say which scenario it thought was the most likely.

The baseline projections assume labor force and productivity growth sufficient to cause the economy to grow annually 3.3 to 3.5 percent during the first half of the decade and 2.9 to 3 percent a year during the second half.

They assume that monetary policy will accommodate that growth, that oil prices will rise about 10.5 percent a year and that there will be certain corporate and personal tax cuts. The optimistic projections assume a half-percentage-point higher economic growth; the pessimistic estimates assume up to a full percentage point lower.

The study further noted that slow-growth policies would result in hardships for blacks, Hispanics and other disadvantaged minorities. The study said the nation also had to shift attention to the supply side of the economy to train more of the disadvantaged to "assume their rightful roles in the work-places of America."

**Major Departure**  
Implicitly criticizing President Carter's economic policies, Sen. Bentsen said: "We need policies not just for the next election, but for the long-term. The country simply cannot afford a decade characterized by crisis management and crisis containment policies."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., the ranking minority member on the committee, said that unless policies to stimulate productivity growth were implemented now, there would be "rapidly escalating prices and lengthened unemployment lines."

The decision to avoid any short-range forecast or policy proposals constituted a major turnaround from previous practice. Traditionally, the committee has been unabashed about offering recommendations.

The move marked a second dramatic step in the transformation of the once decidedly liberal panel since conservative Bentsen took over as chairman in January. In its initial report last March, the committee broke with tradition by advocating a set of moderately conservative economic policies that gave top priority to fighting inflation and spurring investment rather than averting a recession.

**NYSE Prices Up Sharply**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 13 — New York Stock Exchange prices today added in last week's gains by staging another broad advance in heavy trading.

Analysts said investors were encouraged by the market's strength last week despite bleak economic news, particularly the 1.1-percent rise in wholesale prices and further growth in the basic money stock.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.20 to 875.26, reaching its best level since April 10. Advancing issues led declines 1,073 to 450 as volume swelled to 41.98 million shares from 36.74 million Friday.

Most analysts expect the growth in money supply to bring a credit-tightening response from the Federal Reserve probably after the Federal Open Market Committee meeting tomorrow. But there were hints of a possible firming effort today and last Friday. Fed funds closed today at 10 3/4 with a high of 11 and a low of 10 13/16.

Late in the session the Commerce Department reported retail sales rose a seasonally-adjusted \$256 million, or 0.4 percent, to \$71.73 billion in July. The rise was the first in four months and compared with a revised 0.6-percent drop in June. Durable goods sales increased \$176 million, to \$24.36 billion compared with a 3.7-percent drop in June but sales by auto dealers fell \$14.18 billion during the month.

Exxon gained 1 1/4 to 54. It warned that it would scrap plans to acquire Reliance Electric if a federal court temporarily blocked its purchase of Reliance shares at \$72 each. Reliance was unchanged at 60. The FTC said it will not object to Exxon's purchase of Reliance stock if Exxon agrees that it will not exercise control over the engine maker while the court order requiring Reliance to be held separately is in effect.

RCA slipped 3/4 and CIT Financial Citi added 1/4. The companies announced they are resuming discussions about a possible merger. A joint statement said the move came at RCA's suggestion. "There is no assurance that any agreement will be reached," the statement concluded. The two companies first confirmed they had had discussions on July 5. But on July 10, they announced that an RCA merger offer to CIT Financial had been withdrawn.

Superior Oil directors authorized a 5-for-1 stock split subject to approval by shareholders. The company also said its annual dividend rate, beginning with the fourth quarter, will be increased by 25 percent to \$3.52 from \$2.80, before giving effect to the stock split. Prior to the announcement, trading in the stock was halted at 434.00 1/4.

North American Philips, the U.S. unit of NV Philips, gained 1 1/4 to 32. It will seek a minority stake in Pertec Computer. Pertec was unchanged at 11 1/4.

**Or 'Sideways Slide'**  
Experts Assessing Impact of U.S. Slump  
By Thomas C. Hayes  
NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (NYT) — Some of the sting has gone out of the word "recession" this time around, probably because so many people have known it was coming for so long. Economic forecasters, furthermore, do not expect a real slide this year compared with the recession of 1974-75. But like all such slumps, this will have its own special character.

Mild or not, some parts of the economy will suffer more than others. Automobiles, aluminum, petrochemicals and synthetic-textile fibers are the industries expected to bear the brunt of the slowdown. Many economists believe the worst will come in the fourth quarter this year, with the gross national product — output of goods and services — falling about 4 percent. In the last recession, GNP sank a full 8 percent in the worst quarter.

A major reason for the relative optimism is that business plainly is ready for a pause in demand. For instance, Commercial Credit of Baltimore, Md., tightened its lending policies a year ago. "We were anticipating some difficulties this year," recalls Larry Shotwell, president of Commercial Credit Economic Services.

As it turned out, the difficulties have been minor. And Commercial Credit, a Control Data subsidiary, has actually increased its loan volume over the past year. But the finance concern continues to tread carefully in an economy that in some ways seems past the advent of contraction and, yet, shows other signs of vigor.

**'More Prepared'**  
For his part, Mr. Shotwell believes that the recession, which is widely thought to have started this spring, will hang on perhaps until mid-1980. "We're more prepared this time around," he said. "We began to anticipate trouble in the middle of 1974, but it was too late to catch up then."

That opinion is similar to the general views of businessmen and economists. Businesses have been behaving cautiously since last autumn in the main, they have kept their inventories, which aggravated the last recession, well below the levels of 1974. Consumers, meanwhile, have cut back on their borrowing and boosted savings, thus reducing the threat of widespread personal bankruptcies if unemployment rises.

Additional factors portend a mild recession: there is no credit crunch although interest rates remain high; the economies of the major U.S. trading partners are fairly strong, meaning U.S. exports should rise, imports fall and the

of this without a period of inventory liquidation.

If this is a recession, most economists expect to be about average in length — through the spring of 1980, or 11 months, the average duration of the six major economic downturns since World War II.

"The long period of caution extracted some of the energy of this recession," Mr. Sommers said. "The business sector is really well-prepared for this recession so it's not going to experience the spasms that it did last time. Although inventories are beginning to build, this lacks the frantic quality of 1974. Businesses have been temperate in their purchases."

Consumer spending paced the four recent years of business expansion until earlier this year and delayed the recession many economists forecast would begin last January. One reason for the delay is that consumer borrowing was extended by second mortgages and two-family incomes. But the spending spree came to an end early this year.

"Looked at from several angles, people are surviving mightily to balance out their overall savings and credit situation," said Irwin Kellner, senior vice president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust. For instance, the personal savings rate increased to 3.4 percent from 4.7 percent in the second quarter and retail purchases made up 37.8 percent of total purchases in June from 39.3 percent in May. "This is the way it usually works in the business cycle," he added. "The consumer improves his position so that when the retailer cuts prices to move merchandise, the consumer takes advantage, spends and moves us out of the recession."

For now, as consumers tighten their belts, sales of durable items (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

**HARRY WINSTON**  
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD  
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION  
August 6 to August 31 from 7 p.m.  
CASINO PALM BEACH CANNES



Month	Stock	High	Low	Close
-------	-------	------	-----	-------

[illegible]

America's leading producer of cement and allied products. For more information about this thriving corporation, write: Lone Star Industries, Inc., Dept. 3, One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830.

100-443887-100

[illegible]

(Continued on Page

**Merrill Lynch  
offers Federal National  
Mortgage Association  
short term notes.**

- Maturities ranging from 30 to 360 days.
- Available in denominations ranging from \$5,000 to \$5,000,000 with a minimum purchase of \$50,000.
- Available in discount or interest bearing form.

**A breed apart.**























## Art Buchwald

## What U.S. Will Do After World War III

NEW YORK — Anyone who doubts that the federal government is prepared for World War III just doesn't know how organized Washington really is. A short time ago someone who works for the Treasury Department received his instructions in writing on what he has to do in case of enemy attack.

They read as follows, and I haven't made a word of it up:

"Small National Office employees with or without emergency assignments should follow this procedure. If you are prevented from going to your regular place of work because of an enemy attack, keep this instruction in mind:

GO TO THE NEAREST POST OFFICE. ASK THE POSTMASTER FOR A FEDERAL EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION CARD (sample shown on reverse side). FILL IT OUT AND RETURN IT TO HIM. He will see that it is forwarded to the office of the Civil Service Commission which will maintain the registration file for your area. When the Civil Service Commission receives your card, we will be notified. We can then decide where and when you should report for work. You should obtain and complete your registration card as soon after enemy attack as possible, but not until you are reasonably sure where you will be staying.

Nobody believes it will ever happen, but let us suppose that Robert Smiley (a fictitious person working for the Treasury Department) has just crawled out of the rubble after an enemy attack, and remembers the instructions concerning civil defense for federal employees.

After walking for four days and 350 miles, Smiley finally finds a post office that is still standing. He staggers up to a window, but just as he gets there, the man behind it says, "Sorry, this window is closed," and slams it down.

Smiley stumbles to the next win-

dow and is told to get in line behind 20 other people. Two hours later he gets to the head of the line and croaks, "I want to register."

"I'm sorry," says the post office clerk, "but this window is just for stamps. Registered mail is at the next window."

"No, no," says Smiley, "I want a federal employee registration card."

"We don't sell those. Now do you want any stamps or don't you?"

"You see," says Smiley, holding on to the window, "I was instructed to find the nearest post office after the enemy attacked and fill out a card."

"You'd better try the parcel post window," the clerk suggests.

Smiley goes over to the parcel post window and gets in line with 30 people. Four hours later he is informed that the post office has run out of federal employee registration cards. They suggest he try another post office.

Smiley staggers out into the road and starts walking again. Four hundred miles up the highway he finds another post office. After catching his breath, he takes the card shakingly to the counter and starts to fill it out. But the pen won't work. He informs the postmaster of this, and the postmaster replies, "We know it, but there's nothing we can do about it. There's a war on."

"But I've got to register," says Smiley, "or the Civil Service Commission won't know where I am in case the United States Treasury wants to start up again. Couldn't I borrow your pen?"

"What? And ruin the point? Listen, why don't you go over to the Smithsonian post office. I hear their pens are still in working order."

Clutching the card, Smiley walks 60 miles to Smithsonian, where he fills it out. He mails it that very day. Years later, Smiley is still waiting for a reply. For in his haste and fatigue, Smiley had forgotten to write down his return ZIP code.

Art Buchwald is still on vacation but we found this golden oldie in a desk drawer. It's doubtful things have changed.

## American Graffiti

## Handwriting on the Wall Has Changed And There's Less of It

"Written on subway walls, and tenement halls, And whispered in the sounds of silence."

—Paul Simon

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON — A decade ago, a new and meaningful form of social expression was being celebrated in story and song. Some even called it an art form; others said it was rampant vandalism. By its proper name, it was simply graffiti. But things have changed drastically in 10 years.

The amount of "wall writing" seems to have decreased across much of the United States, authorities say. The subjects of public scribbling are significantly different. And, perhaps most important, public tolerance for graffiti appears to have plummeted.

Gone are the days of youthful spray-paint "artists" who covered the walls and windows of New York subway cars with their handiwork and drew praise from such prominent figures as author Norman Mailer, who once declared that they were "brightening the place like a big bouquet from Latin America."

Instead, researchers find, the public now views such activities as old-fashioned vandalism at best and as a frightening sign that society is out of control at worst.

## Subway Crime

In the view of Harvard sociologist Nathan Glazer, graffiti artists with spray cans "are to the subway rider part of the story of 'crime in the subway'... part of one world of uncontrollable predators." Their markings contribute to a pervasive sense of the "incapacity of the government, the uncontrollability of youthful criminal behavior, and a resultant uneasiness and fear," he says.

As a result, what New York seems to have surrendered in its long battle against subway graffiti, other major cities have instituted strict measures and many go to costly lengths to keep public surfaces clean.

Changes in public attitudes toward graffiti and in the nature of the markings appear to have coincided with the waning of an era, marked by social and political upheaval: the civil-rights movement, protests against the Vietnam War, the rise of student radicalism, the "greening of America" and Watergate.

Changes have been particularly noticeable, researchers say, in the two subjects — politics and sex — that have been the staples of graffiti.

Since the days of Pompeii, the ancient Roman city in which graffiti were preserved for two millennia beneath the lava of Mount Vesuvius.

A marked drop in interest in politics among graffiti artists has been noted. A survey of public rest room walls found that only 2.4 percent of the writings dealt with politics. Similarly, a National Park Service spokesman in Washington said that monuments and public buildings now are only occasionally marked by political graffiti.

Where political graffiti do occur, they often draw irrelevant rejoinders. Beneath a scrawled "Support Mental Health," for example, someone scribbled "—Or I'll kill you."

## Poignant Introspection

As for sex, the big change seems to be that women have discovered the use of rest room walls. "Women, traditionally also-rans in the graffiti race, have rewritten the writing on the wall," according to a team of Harvard-Radcliffe researchers who compared what they called "latrine graffiti" in men's and women's rooms in the halls of Ivy.

The walls of women's rooms record concern about abortion, sexuality, marriage, men, feminism and life in general, they found, including a poignant bit of introspection: "I wish I was what I was when I wished I was what I am now."

Laura Tahir, a researcher at the New School of Social Research in New York, recorded 517 examples of graffiti in women's rooms last year and found that almost one third were replies to other graffiti — suggesting that now graffiti are a form of dialogue, a written coffee klatch of sorts.

"Gang graffiti" on walls and pavements long have delineated territory and proclaimed challenge in urban slums. Some graffiti in southern California even boast of crimes and have led police to suspects.

Part of the reason that graffiti have fallen into greater disrepute stems from modern technology, in the form of the spray can. Spray painting somehow does not seem to inspire literary quality.

The quip that "graffiti have changed the face of de nation" has come true on New York subways, where 80 percent of cars are defaced on the outside and almost all are marked inside. The same is true in Philadelphia, although to a lesser degree.

Other U.S. cities with subways are strikingly free of graffiti, however, often because of vigorous efforts. In San Francisco, BART is graffiti-free, but MUNI, the city's streetcar and bus system, is considerably affected.

In Washington and Atlanta, which have the newest U.S. subways, graffiti are virtually unknown, in part due to strong security measures. "It's also a sense of pride and ownership in the system," an Atlanta transit official said. "City residents have paid a one-percent sales tax since 1972 to build it. In polls when riders are asked why they are using it, they answer: 'I paid for it.'"

Beyond security and pride, however, the graffiti-free systems immediately take out of service and wash any car that is marked, and they arrest and prosecute the "artists." New York does neither, and the result is the most flamboyant, extensive, obtrusive graffiti in the country and the world. "This year the New York City transit police disbanded its graffiti squad, absorbing its 10 men into the juvenile division," said Craig Castleman, who is writing his doctoral thesis on subway graffiti. "It means they surrendered after fighting it for years," added the Columbia University graduate student, whose study of the phenomenon attracted the attention and support of the late anthropologist Margaret Mead.

"I've spent a lot of time with these kids [the 'artists,' who range from 11 to 17 years old] and I have to say I'm sympathetic to them," Castleman said recently while looking at defaced trains in a subway station. "Usually they are articulate. Some have art talent. They are not school dropouts, and usually they stay out of gang fights. They do it for recognition," he said.

According to Sanford Garelik, New York's transit police chief, "disastrous mistakes were made from the start in dealing with this problem." It all began in 1970 with one tag, "Tab 183," that was romanticized in a newspaper story.

"Graffiti was called an art form, just a passing fancy, self-expression," Chief Garelik said. "We gave these kids the recognition they wanted, and we've had more and more graffiti since. But rather than a school of art, it's become a school of crime. Almost all of their spray paint is stolen. It's part of the tradition. That's the first step. Next is the pocketbook, and so on."

## Offenders

A New York transit study in 1976 found that of the 15-year-olds arrested for graffiti offenses three years earlier, 41 percent had graduated to more serious crime — 27 percent to felonies such as robbery and burglary. New York's problem has gone too far to be solved by the methods that seem to work elsewhere, officials say. And there may not be political support for costly measures.

New Yorkers probably would exchange their subway messages for the traditional, elegant — and much smaller — graffiti. At this point most would probably find it diverting.

—Los Angeles Times



U.S. child star Brooke Shields, 14, running a 101-degree fever in a Sydney hospital for extensive tests. Doctors think she may have contracted Dengue fever after being bitten by a mosquito on location while shooting "Blue Lagoon" in Australia.

## PEOPLE: Dublin Expects Millie At John Paul's Mass

Hundreds of workers with bulldozers and spades are working on a 160-acre site in Dublin's sprawling Phoenix Park where Pope John Paul II will hold Mass on his first visit to Ireland Sept. 29. A crowd that may reach one million people is expected for the Mass on the first day of the pope's three-day visit, a spokesman for the Dublin Diocesan Commission said. He said it will be the largest gathering in Ireland since the Eucharistic Congress in 1932 and will require at least 15,000 stewards backed by police. Meanwhile a Vatican spokesman said he had no news of a papal visit to Ayacucho, Brazil, although Archbishop Geraldo do Pinho announced Wednesday the pope would visit his country next July.

Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, 64, said he is not afraid of dying. "To me death is the perfect ending, with nothing after it, and I'm ready for it at any moment," said Dayan, recalling the time doctors told him he would have to undergo surgery for the removal of a growth from his intestines. In an article for the Yediot Achronot newspaper, Dayan described consultations with his doctors prior to his surgery in June for what later was diagnosed as a localized, cancerous growth. Country Western singer, Tammy Wynette, 37, has

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**SUBSCRIBE TO THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.**

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 44% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IFT Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92220 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or phone Paris 747-12-65 ext. 305.

**ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL**

WHY GO SECOND CLASS WITH AMATEURS? GO FIRST CLASS WITH PROFESSIONALS.

FRANCE: DESORDRES S.A. 25 Bd. Henri-Martin, Paris 17. Tel. 272-35-16, 272-35-58, 887-57-40.

GERMANY: INTL. MOVING SERVICES, Frankfurt, Tel. 393-061, Hamburg, 699-14244, Frankfurt, 040-24-942, Düsseldorf, 0211-6-8099.

**DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS**

Mutual or contested divorce, lowest cost. High or Dominican Republic. For information send \$375. 24-hour hotline. D.C. 20006, U.S.A. Tel. 202-452-8331. Worldwide service.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER** great target, great risk, great cash, great prizes. 1st prize \$100,000. 2nd prize \$50,000. 3rd prize \$25,000. 4th prize \$10,000. 5th prize \$5,000. 6th prize \$2,500. 7th prize \$1,000. 8th prize \$500. 9th prize \$250. 10th prize \$100. 11th prize \$50. 12th prize \$25. 13th prize \$10. 14th prize \$5. 15th prize \$2.50. 16th prize \$1.00. 17th prize \$0.50. 18th prize \$0.25. 19th prize \$0.10. 20th prize \$0.05. 21st prize \$0.02. 22nd prize \$0.01. 23rd prize \$0.005. 24th prize \$0.002. 25th prize \$0.001. 26th prize \$0.0005. 27th prize \$0.0002. 28th prize \$0.0001. 29th prize \$0.00005. 30th prize \$0.00002. 31st prize \$0.00001. 32nd prize \$0.000005. 33rd prize \$0.000002. 34th prize \$0.000001. 35th prize \$0.0000005. 36th prize \$0.0000002. 37th prize \$0.0000001. 38th prize \$0.00000005. 39th prize \$0.00000002. 40th prize \$0.00000001. 41st prize \$0.000000005. 42nd prize \$0.000000002. 43rd prize \$0.000000001. 44th prize \$0.0000000005. 45th prize \$0.0000000002. 46th prize \$0.0000000001. 47th prize \$0.00000000005. 48th prize \$0.00000000002. 49th prize \$0.00000000001. 50th prize \$0.000000000005. 51st prize \$0.000000000002. 52nd prize \$0.000000000001. 53rd prize \$0.0000000000005. 54th prize \$0.0000000000002. 55th prize \$0.0000000000001. 56th prize \$0.00000000000005. 57th prize \$0.00000000000002. 58th prize \$0.00000000000001. 59th prize \$0.000000000000005. 60th prize \$0.000000000000002. 61st prize \$0.000000000000001. 62nd prize \$0.0000000000000005. 63rd prize \$0.0000000000000002. 64th prize \$0.0000000000000001. 65th prize \$0.00000000000000005. 66th prize \$0.00000000000000002. 67th prize \$0.00000000000000001. 68th prize \$0.000000000000000005. 69th prize \$0.000000000000000002. 70th prize \$0.000000000000000001. 71st prize \$0.0000000000000000005. 72nd prize \$0.0000000000000000002. 73rd prize \$0.0000000000000000001. 74th prize \$0.00000000000000000005. 75th prize \$0.00000000000000000002. 76th prize \$0.00000000000000000001. 77th prize \$0.000000000000000000005. 78th prize \$0.000000000000000000002. 79th prize \$0.000000000000000000001. 80th prize \$0.0000000000000000000005. 81st prize \$0.0000000000000000000002. 82nd prize \$0.0000000000000000000001. 83rd prize \$0.00000000000000000000005. 84th prize \$0.00000000000000000000002. 85th prize \$0.00000000000000000000001. 86th prize \$0.000000000000000000000005. 87th prize \$0.000000000000000000000002. 88th prize \$0.000000000000000000000001. 89th prize \$0.0000000000000000000000005. 90th prize \$0.0000000000000000000000002. 91st prize \$0.0000000000000000000000001. 92nd prize \$0.00000000000000000000000005. 93rd prize \$0.00000000000000000000000002. 94th prize \$0.00000000000000000000000001. 95th prize \$0.000000000000000000000000005. 96th prize \$0.000000000000000000000000002. 97th prize \$0.000000000000000000000000001. 98th prize \$0.0000000000000000000000000005. 99th prize \$0.0000000000000000000000000002. 100th prize \$0.0000000000000000000000000001.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**

CHERRY

ATHENS - VOLVO/AMERICA, Spanish style, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, double garage, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

ITALY

FOR SALE - large 12th century furnished house, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

PARIS & SEBIBES

TO SELL

28 AVENUE FOCH

PARIS 16TH

In one of the most prestigious buildings on the avenue, very large, very light apartment, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

OWNER SELLS LUXURIOUS STUDIO, 40 sq. ft., 1 bedroom, 1 bathroom, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

SPAIN

CLOSE ESTERON HARBOR NEW BEACH FRONT PROJECT, 30 apartments, completed and 1980. Reservations, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

Also building plots close by. Information, Gerald G. (Promote), 1 Arana Beach, Estoril, Portugal, 27 35 06. Tel. 25185.

**REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE**

WANT TO RENT nice apartment in Paris 5th, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**EMPLOYMENT**

WANTED TO RENT nice apartment in Paris 5th, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**PERSONNEL WANTED**

Don't miss INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL JOBS MONDAYS in the IHT Classified Section.

**MINERVE SEKS FOR AMERICAN FRANCHISES IN PARIS**

English, French, German, secretaries, knowledge of French required. English shorthand, bilingual. Salary \$10,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**SWISS COMPANY SEKS intelligent girl (Typing & English) Salary & profit share. 40 hours per week. Tel. 212-22-55-55.**

**Transport System Project SAUDI ARABIA**

Management and Line positions in Operations, Accounting, Maintenance, Marketing, Purchasing, Research and Planning plus instructors for the Operations and Maintenance. Arabic-speaking and Mid-East experience. Salary, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**WANTED**

Persons with encyclopedic or language course sales experience to train in or abroad. Salary, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**PROFESSIONAL NEW YORK CITY CO-OP**

Spacious one-bedroom apartment. Custom appointments, 5th Ave. 11th St. 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE**

WANTED TO RENT nice apartment in Paris 5th, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**GREAT BRITAIN**

GERMANS CROSS 30 mins. London W1 2 detached, unfurnished house, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**EMPLOYMENT**

SITUATIONS WANTED

EX-ARMY officer, dynamic, 54, seeking U.K. based position. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

DOMESTIC

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

42-YEAR OLD Government highly experienced. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

DOMESTIC

SITUATIONS WANTED

42-YEAR OLD Government highly experienced. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

TEACHING WANTED

International Teaching Jobs

appears each Friday in the IHT Classified Section. To place your ad contact your local IHT representative (address in today's Classified Section) or International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92220 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**LANGUAGE CENTER**

has vacancy for

**ENGLISH TEACHER**

with T.E.F. experience, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**FINANCIAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF**

is seeking a senior high physics/chemistry teacher and a middle school physics/chemistry teacher. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in the International Herald Tribune**

155,000 readers worldwide, engaged in business and industry will read your message. Just telefax to Paris 612832, before 10:00 a.m. ensuring that we can take your back and your message will appear within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. \$6.65 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**LOW COST FLIGHTS**

The International Herald Tribune can reach for the low cost

**TRAVEL**

Executive Flights, Personal Service with economy class, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL**

CHARTER A YACHT

in Greece direct from owner of largest fleet in Europe, American management, excellent crew, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**EXTRA TRAVEL SERVICE**

Checkpoints, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS**

TRUDOR HOTEL, 301 E. 42nd St., New York City, 10017. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**FOR SALE & WANTED**

PERMANENT, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**BOOKS**

BOOKS FROM U.S. For all books, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**DIAMONDS**

INVEST IN DIAMONDS

With a Community Investment in Value

Now you have the opportunity to purchase diamonds for investment from the leading fine jewelry company in the world. 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**EXECUTIVE SUITES OF MAYFAIR**

Vacating London on business or pleasure? Stay at the Mayfair Hotel, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

**LEGAL SERVICES**

U.S. LAWYER, 1000 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. or other offers). \$100,000. Tel. 212-22-55-55.

## L.W. HARPER

## THE FAMOUS AMERICAN

## L.W. Harper bourbon is famous in more than eighty countries around the world.

## L.W. HARPER

## THE FAMOUS AMERICAN

## L.W. Harper bourbon is famous in more than eighty countries around the world.

## L.W. HARPER

## THE FAMOUS AMERICAN

## L.W. Harper bourbon is famous in more than eighty countries around the world.

## L.W. HARPER

## THE FAMOUS AMERICAN

## L.W. Harper bourbon is famous in more than eighty countries around the world.

## L.W. HARPER

## THE FAMOUS AMERICAN

## L.W. Harper bourbon is famous in more than eighty countries around the world.

## L.W. HARPER

## THE FAMOUS AMERICAN

## L.W. Harper bourbon is famous in more than eighty countries around the world.

## L.W. HARPER

## THE FAMOUS AMERICAN

## L.W. Harper bourbon is famous in more than eighty countries around the world.

## L.W. HARPER

## THE FAMOUS AMERICAN

## L.W. Harper bourbon is famous in more than eighty countries around the world.

## L.W. HARPER

## THE FAMOUS AMERICAN

## L.W. Harper bourbon is famous in more than eighty countries around the world.



IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE

IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE

IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE

IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE

IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE

IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE

IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

## Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily